The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The President and Secretary Stanton.

Mr. Stanton Recognized by the Senate and the Departments.

Rumors Regarding the President's Intentions.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

It is evident, from the fact that an extra Cabinet meeting was convened to-day, that the Administration continues to be greatly exercised over its future course regarding the War Department. I have the authority of a Cabinet officer, however, for the statement that the nonsensical predictions of the promulgation of an Executive proclamation ignoring Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War have no foundation in fact, and that while the President will ignore him as far as possible, he will do nothing which can be construed as a violation of the Tenure of Office act by the dominant party in Congress. The same authority states that the President is fully aware of the fact that the reinstatement of Mr. STANTON was effected through a desire on the part of the Radicals to drive him into the commission of some act which would warrant the revival of the impeachment movement, and that he will act accordingly.

Up to this time nothing has transpired which required direct communication between the Executive and the War Department, consequently no collision has occurred between them. It is likewise intimated that when occasion demands, Mr. STANTON will forward documents to the President for his approval or disapproval as usual, and that the President will not return them to the War Department, but will send them with his inclosed indorsement thereon to the Headquarters of the Army, and thus to use his own words, "Reduce the office of Secretary of War to a mere clerkship."

Mr. STANTON was at his desk in the Department throughout the whole day transacting business as usual, and sent to the Senate an answer to its resolution calling for information regarding the muster out of army officers, to which he affixed his signature as Secretary of War. He received several delegations during the day, and was called on by Gens. GRANT and POPE, and Senator WADE; his interview with the latter lasting for some time. All the subordinate officers of the War and other Departments have recognized Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War, and the second Comptroller of the Treasury has approved several requisitions from him for money.

The New-York delegation in Congress called on Secretary STANTON in a body to-day, and paid their respects. He also received many other visitors during the day. The very marked difference between the behavior of the President and that of Mr. STANTON and Gen. GRANT on the question of the War-office is attracting attention. The President pours his grievances into the ear of every caller, especially if he is a newspaper man. Mr. STANTON and Gen. GRANT are characteristically and properly silent, and when applied to by the Press for information refer to their official communications and their public acts. Consequently, they have no misunderstandings, and no complaints to make.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

Gens. BUTLER and LOGAN are preparing, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Ordnance, a report of its investigations. The report will be accompanied by a bill providing for a reorganization of the Ordnance Bureau, and will recommend the trial, by Court-martial, of several officers who have been and are now connected with it.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House continued the discussion of the amendatory Reconstruction bill to-day, and an evening session was held to-night for the same purpose. It was agreed that a vote shall be taken to-morrow after the morning hour, when Mr. BINGHAM will call the previous question.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate did nothing to-day beyond finishing the Deficiency bill, which it returned to the House for the second time for concurrence in certain amendments. It then adjourned over until Monday.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

The Supreme Court Bill is before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and will be reported back early next week. There is little question but that it will pass. Some of the ablest Democratic lawyers here concede its constitutionality.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

The Anti-contraction bill was received from the Senate in the House to-day, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. It will probably be reported back to-morrow, and the amendment concurred in.

COMMISSIONER THEAKER.

Laboring under the impression that the President had decided not to accept his resignation, tendered some time since, to take effect yesterday, Commissioner THEAKER, of the Patent Office, called at the White House to-day for the purpose of withdrawing it from the files of the Executive Department, and was greatly surprised to hear from the President's lips that a record of its acceptance had already been entered. He returned to his office, and, transferring the records of the Bureau to his former chief clerk, retired to private life, greatly disgusted with having been "taken at his word."

COMMISSIONER WELLS.

The Senate to-day, by a unanimous vote, tendered the privileges of the floor of that body to the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. D. A. WELLS, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. E. A. ROLLINS.

GEN. GRANT IN THE HOUSE.

Gen. GRANT was on the floor of the House to-day, and was the recipient of a flattering ovation from the Republican members, who crowded about him as he stood near the door of the cloak room, and congratulated him on his course in the Stanton affair.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

The removal of Commissioner Rollins is fully decided upon by the President, who is only now waiting to agree with the Secretary of the Treasury upon some persons who stand a chance of confirmation.

FERNANDO WOOD'S SPEECH.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD is engaged in writing out the speech which he would have delivered yesterday but for the prevention of the House in consequence of offensive language on his part. He says he intends to discuss the present and future of the country, and give the document a wide circulation.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

It appears from official data that the financial condition of the Southern railroad companies during the Winter of 1865 and 1866, owing to the desolation and impoverished condition of the country through which they pass, did not warrant rigid enforcement of the terms of purchase on the part of the Government. Col. HAMILL, of the United States Military Railroad Department, says:

"The material sold under executive orders to the companies had been appraised at rates far more remunerative to the Government than could have been obtained by sale of it at public auction. The Executive having directed the return of the railroads to the corporations owning them previous to the war, the absolute necessity of the sale of the material essential to their operation, in possession of the Government, upon credit, was obvious. The indebtedness of Southern railroads on account of all purchases under Executive orders amounted to six millions six hundred and two thousand dollars. The amount collected in transportation and lost is two million four hundred and eleven thousand dollars. A partial statement is made of the losses sustained by the Southwestern railroads during the last rebellion, which amount to more than twenty-eight millions of dollars. In this total is included the sum of fifteen millions dollars of Confederate money and securities." Col. HAMILL says:—"In the management of the collection no effort has been spared to throw around the debt every security and to overthrow every element of opposition to its payment."

THE CITY COUNCIL.

In the Common Council in this city to-day a resolution was introduced thanking the Senate for the reinstatement of Mr. STANTON, which gave rise to a long discussion and bitter denunciation of the latter by the Democrats. The discussion was terminated by the hour of adjournment.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States was to-day engaged in hearing the noted fire-arm case—No. 64—Allen, appellant, *vs.* White et al., and the same cause will probably consume the remainder of the day to-morrow, after the hearing of motions.

ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHNS.

By cable from Santiago de Cuba, the Secretary of State is informed that the people of St. Thomas and St. Johns have voted enthusiastically for annexation to the United States, only twenty-two voting in the negative.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

The following appears from an extract of the quarterly report of the National Banking Association of New-York City, showing the condition on the morning of the first Monday of the present month, before commencement of business, as made to the Comptroller of Currency:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$158,188,380
United States and other stocks, bonds and securities	19,377,728
Due from banks	10,023,393
Checks and other cash items	83,875,125
Bills of other banks	3,007,510
Specie	12,266,650
Lawful money	56,085,798
Three per cent. certificates	2,955,000

Liabilities.

Profits	$24,110,383
Circulation	85,071,105
Deposits	196,189,197
Due to banks	69,561,085

The aggregate of assets is $400,032,823.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: WILLIAM M. POST, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; B. F. CHANDLER, Chief Engineer in the Navy; EDWARD B. MCPHERSON, Receiver of Public Moneys at Boonville, Mo.; JAMES M. CASTELLE, Receiver of Public Moneys at Fair Play, Colorado. The Senate rejected SAMUEL P. DANIELS as Receiver of Public Moneys at Indianapolis.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the rules were modified to allow the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners of Internal Revenue the privileges of the floor during the consideration of measures affecting the revenue.

THE ARMY.

A communication was laid before the Senate from EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, in compliance with the resolution of April 9, 1867, transmitting a list of volunteer officers in the military service, with their rank and present duty.

It appears that the volunteer officers continued and now in the service are the following: Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Volunteers; Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. R. K. Scott, United States Volunteers; Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. D. Sewall, Veteran Reserve Corps; Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Orlando Brown, Twenty-fourth United States Colored Troops; Lieut.-Col. Fred S. Parker, Veteran Reserve Corps; Major Wm. A. Wiegel, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major M. R. Delaney, One Hundred and Fourth United States Colored Troops; Capts. Whitman, Harnill, Grierson, Royce and Folsom; Assistant Quartermasters, Capts. Beaman and Bullock; Commissioners of Subsistence, Capts. Remington, Judd, Dillon and Van Derlip. First Lieutenant Coates; Second Lieutenants Fuller, McKillip, Foote, Walker and Dodge; all of the Veteran Reserve Corps, together with Additional Paymasters McPhail, Taylor, Bannester, Scott, Bridgman, Watts, Brodhead, Robinson, Moore, Holmes, Bricher, Dyer, Walcott, Rowen, Viorman, Truesdail, Turney, Drew, Gardner, Tucker and Grubbins. These officers, Mr. STANTON says at the end of the communication, are retained in accordance with the requirements of the public service.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

House bills were referred as follows:

For relief of settlers on the Sioux Indian Reservation. To the Committee on Public Lands.

For discontinuance of District Land offices in certain cases. To the Committee on Public Lands.

THE COTTON TAX.

For the exemption of cotton from tax, the House having non-concurred in the Senate amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, moved that the Senate recede and substitute the following amendment:

Provided, That raw cotton imported from foreign countries on and after July 1, 1868, shall be exempt from duty.

The motion was laid aside, by consent, for the time.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the citizens of Meadboro, Mass., in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition of the citizens of TEXAS, praying the Senate not to ratify the appointments of non-residents in that State. Laid on the table.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial from THOMAS A. WILLIAMS, STEPHEN R. DRAKE and JOHN D. WILLIAMS, who claim to be familiar with Indian affairs, setting forth the various reasons why the present mode of dealing with the Indians is objectionable, and praying Congress to incorporate them into the United States, so as to be subject to the laws and bring them more in contact with the white population, claiming that thus they could be managed more economically, and wars with them avoided, as could be seen from the examples of other nations.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

FINANCE.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill relating to United States notes re-enacting the Legal-tender act, and providing for contracts payable in gold. By instruction of the Committee he moved to lay it on the table as not proper in their opinion at this time. The motion was agreed to.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced a bill to change the terms of the District Courts of the United States in the District of Maine. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Also, a bill to reorganize the Treasury Department. Its provisions regulate with great minuteness the number, pay and classes of clerks to be employed in the several bureaus, but makes no important changes in the duties and positions of the head officials or the manner of transacting business. The annual salaries affixed to some of the more prominent officers by the bill are as follows: Assistant Secretary and Comptrollers, $5,000 each; Auditors, Commissioners of Customs, Solicitor, Register, Architect, Director of Bureau Statistics, $4,500 each; Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, Deputy Solicitor, Deputy Treasurer, and the chief Clerks of the Department, $3,500 each; Deputies of Comptrollers and other Deputies not otherwise provided for, $3,000 each. The Secretary of the Treasury is also allowed to employ fifty temporary clerks when needed for the prompt transaction of business.

Mr. FESSENDEN said Congress had been appropriating money yearly to increase the compensation of officers, a very objectionable system, but he was satisfied that they would lose some of the most important officers in the Department, whose services were essential, if their salaries were not increased. In his opinion the salaries of many should be increased. He hoped the Committee would give the matter their earnest attention, so that the bill would become a law in some shape at the present session.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Senate resumed the consideration of his motion to refer to the Committee on Commerce the resolution in regard to the appointment of retired naval officers as Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

Mr. GRIMES read a list, furnished him, he said, by the auditor, having the subject in charge, showing that a number of Consuls receive upward of $11,000 yearly, others over $10,000, &c.

Mr. SUMNER referred to the law to show that if so, it was a violation of law.

Mr. GRIMES said, nevertheless such was the fact. He had procured the statement, because his statement had been denied by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. CHANDLER) yesterday, who had claimed that no Consul received more than legal salary, $5,000 being the largest amount paid.

Mr. CHANDLER, after referring to the duties of Consuls in commercial localities, and the necessity for their being men conversant with merchandize exported from that point, said that the consular system was now more than self-sustaining, paying thirty or forty thousand dollars into the Treasury. He merely desired to have the matter sent where it belonged. The Committee on Naval Affairs was, doubtless, perfectly competent. True, twenty iron-clads had been built during the war that would not float. Of course, however, that was not their fault. [Laughter.]

Mr. GRIMES said that the competency of the Navy Department had nothing to do with the question under discussion, which the Senator had not touched upon. He thought that men carefully educated by the Government, and acquainted with naval law, and most of whom had already been abroad in the service of the Government, were quite as competent as men in the Senator's district, who had been educated in vending whisky, tobacco and other wares to the Saginaw or in the polite society of the Mackinaw. [Laughter.]

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Mr. STEWART moved to lay aside the subject, and take up his bill for the establishment of a school of mines. Mr. STEWART said the bill suggested several important considerations. Congress must be satisfied that the proposed institution is of national importance, special in its character, and one in which every State in the Union has an interest; and it should further appear that the results proposed would not be realized by private enterprise. The propriety of legislation on this subject was to be determined by the necessity to Government of an increased supply of the precious metals and its effect upon the currency and the national debt. Explorations for the last eighteen years had demonstrated the vast extent and richness of our mineral veins; but placer veins, hitherto so productive, were now on the decline. The development in the State of Nevada had given such an impetus to vein-running as to increase the products of the California quartz mines from $2,000,000 in 1860 to $11,000,000 for the past year, and had lead to rich discoveries in Montana, Idaho, and other Territories. But there were many failures, and the business was not profitable, owing chiefly to the want of scientific knowledge, which in the case of rebellious ores was indispensable, and which the heavy loss of some 35 per cent. now submitted to in the paying lodes, shows to be greatly needed, even in those mines which are now worked to the greatest advantage. Vast expenditure of money and labor needlessly diminished the chances of a continuous supply of the precious metals—a supply which the speaker thought it not unreasonable to suppose might be increased to $200,000,000 annually by the application of scientific methods and processes. From exploration to coinage, at every step, scientific knowledge was required, and it was a mistake to suppose that the miners under-estimated its value; on the contrary, graduates from Freiburgh monopolize the most lucrative places, and enjoyed universal respect and confidence even among the humblest miners. The precious metals are the heritage of the entire nation, and it would be vandalism on the part of the Government to allow them to be wasted. In experiments to obtain information they should be accessible to all. The principles of the bill were in perfect harmony with the practice of the Government, which has frequently appropriated money for the diffusion of scientific knowledge, and the plan proposed is fully sanctioned by the experience of other nations.

Here the Senator went at length into the history of the mining schools of Europe, showing how largely the world is indebted to them for the present supply of precious metals, and that their graduates now monopolized, both in Europe and America, the most important and lucrative places in mine, assay offices and mines. It was a reproach to the United States that with more extensive mines than any other country, with better natural aptitude among the masses, and greater need of money at the present time, we are dependent on Congress for the necessary scientific information. The plan proposed for devoting the mining tax to the support of the institution really involved no expenditure by the Government, for this tax was admitted to be an unwise imposition, only to be borne if made to increase the production. The location of the institution among the mines, and its management by the States and Territories, were excellent features of the bill, securing in the only feasible way its effective and vigorous management. The annual visits of pupils and professors to mines, and the free lectures to miners, would prepare the learners for real life, and disseminate knowledge among the miners. The tests and experiments made in the institution, and statistics collected by it, would remove difficulties, start the idle mills, and prove of immense value to the country.

Mr. STEWART then argued at length the advantages which flow from the increased production of the precious metals in stimulating industry, enhancing values, diminishing the burdens of the debt and making a return to specie payments. He concluded that the value of gold, like that of other commodities, was determined by the law of supply and demand, and that the way to make it cheap was to increase its supply. Large amounts of gold and silver are needed to keep up the present standard, and the wants of the world are constantly on the increase. Immense quantities are needed for shipment to Asia and for manufacturing purposes, and about two per cent. disappears every thirty years by wear and loss, and a failure to keep up the supply would be very disastrous in a great variety of ways to the United States, who must continue to take the lead in their production. In addition to other advantages, the development of the mines is the only means by which a line of settlements can be secured from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The fertile valleys of the interior are too remote from a market to be settled, unless the mineral veins in their midst are developed.

Mr. STEWART contended that the mineral wealth is of more advantage to the industry and commerce of the nation than any other product. When exported, it is not lost, and it does not come back in the shape of a manufactured article, much times enhanced in value, to turn the balance of trade against us and support the workers of Europe. After glancing at the difficulties attending the production of the precious metals, he said it would be dangerous to the morals of society if this vast wealth could be obtained without effort, and claimed that the necessity for skilled labor and scientific education would result in the preservation of order, the settlement of the country and the advancement of civilization.

Further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

After considerable discussion on points of order, the President announced the special order, the morning hour having expired.

DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS.

The special order, the House bill, making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the execution of the Reconstruction law and for the Quartermaster's Department for the year ending June 30, 1868, was then taken up.

The Finance Committee amend the bill by inserting the following:

House of Representatives deficiencies—Increased compensation to the Congressional Printer, $1,344 44; stationery, $15,000; furniture, repairs, &c., $50,000; newspapers, $12,500. Senate deficiencies—clerks, pages, &c., $39,804; additional messengers, laborers, &c., $15,000; labor and materials folding-room, $5,000. The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, the special order was postponed for the purpose of allowing Mr. STEWART to explain his bill, which he did at some length.

The special order was then resumed.

The Finance Committee further amend by inserting under the head of Judiciary Salaries: Marshal of the Supreme Court to June 30, 1868, $4,305 77. Agreed to.

In the Department of Education, the salary of the Commissioner to March 3, 1867, $192, was agreed to.

The Committee also amend by inserting the following as an additional section:

SECTION 2. *Be it enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act of March 3, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments," as authorized the President on the application of the Secretary of any Department, to transfer moneys appropriated for any particular branch of expenditure in the same Department, be and the same is hereby repealed.

This was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to add the following: "And all acts and parts of acts authorizing such transfer be and the same are hereby repealed." He thought it better to strike out the whole system of transferring appropriations, and then let special cases be presented for separate action. The amendment was agreed to.

An amendment by Mr. MORGAN, to give a balance of $2,100 to P. R. FENDELL for editing writings of JAMES MADISON, was declared out of order by the Chair, on the ground that it was a private claim.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to insert at the end of section 2: "And no money appropriated for one purpose shall hereafter be used for any other purpose than for which it was appropriated." Agreed to.

The bill then passed in Committee of the Whole.

After some further verbal amendments, Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the portion of section one, providing for the deficiency in the expenses of carrying on the work for a more efficient government of the rebel States—namely, for the First Military District, of $50,000; for the Second, $110,000; for the Third, $97,000; for the Fourth, $150,000; for the Fifth, $250,000. He said it was a subject on which Congress had no constitutional power, and condemned in general terms the expensive Congressional policy of reconstruction.

Mr. MORTON replied, claiming that the expense, which was great, had been caused by the opponents of that policy, and that it would probably be larger if they continued that opposition.

The amendment was not agreed to, and the bill was passed as amended.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. DRAKE, provided for an adjournment until Monday.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON called up his bill for the gradual reduction of the army of the United States, so as to make it the special order for the next meeting, and it was then laid aside.

THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. HOWARD made a motion to go into Executive session, but Mr. SHERMAN said it was desirable to have a vote on the bill for the repeal of the cotton tax, upon which

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, spoke in opposition to the motion of Mr. SHERMAN to recede from the Senate amendment, confining the repeal to one year, saying the Senate had sustained that proposition by a large majority.

Mr. CONKLING made a few remarks to the same purport, when he yielded to Mr. CAMERON, who renewed the motion to go into Executive session, on the ground that several important matters were to be considered there.

The motion was carried, and the Senate held an Executive session until about 5 P. M., when they adjourned.

CORRECTION.

In Mr. SHERMAN's remarks on the Contraction bill, yesterday, he should have been reported as saying, it was idle to attempt *to postpone* the payment of the national debt until five-twenties were at par in gold. The words "to postpone" were omitted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Library to inquire into the subject of international copyright, and of the best modes for the encouragement and advancement of cheap literature and the protection of authors, which was adopted.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

Mr. ELIOT offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House information concerning a contract made in the Spring of 1866, with HENRY S. WELLS, for the removal of the obstructions in the Savannah River, which was adopted.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Mr. BANKS presented the proceedings of public meetings at North Andover and Lawrence, Mass., and the resolutions of the city government of Lawrence, in relation to the rights of American citizens in foreign countries, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. BEAMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the estimates for the additional appropriations required for the Agricultural Department for the current fiscal year, had arrived at the conclusion that not one of the items therein stated was properly a deficiency, most of them being for items originating in the Department, which, if contracted for at all, were contracted without authority of law. He moved that the claims be referred to the Committee on Claims, and the report be laid on the table, and it was so ordered.

IOWA RAILROAD.

The House resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad in Iowa, with the understanding that Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, would have twenty minutes to oppose the bill.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Indiana, who had drawn up and introduced the original bill, briefly explained and advocated it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, denounced the bill as another scheme of public plunder to be put through under the gag and pressure of the "previous question." He thought it time the "previous question" was "played out," for under it the House was not a deliberative body. Whatever might have been the good policy heretofore of making land grants for railroad purposes, it was no longer policy, when bankruptcy, ruin and repudiation confronted the country. He had a statement from the General Land Office showing that the quantity of lands granted to Iowa for railroad purposes amounted to 6,571,207 acres.

Mr. HOPKINS inquired how much the State of Illinois had got in that way.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, did not know exactly; something like two millions seven hundred thousand acres, but he was not responsible for that grant, and it proved the greatest curse to the State. It had passed into the hands of British bondholders and gone to build up a great oppressive foreign corporation in Illinois. The grant of six hundred thousand acres involved in the pending bill was to go to that same corporation, for all the franchises of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company had been transferred last October to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. For his part he was determined when the demon of outraged constituencies came stalking into the hall, to be able to say: "Shake not thy gory locks at me: thou canst not say I did it." [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said he was not prepared to advocate any stupendous scheme of public plunder, and yet he was in favor of the bill. He denied that it was to inure to the benefit of the Illinois Central Railroad, but to the Sioux City Railroad Company. It did not take land from the public domain—for this land was already granted—but was simply to extend the time within which the railroad was to be completed.

Mr. PRICE spoke for five minutes in support of the bill.

Mr. JULIAN, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, stated that the bill had been reported unanimously, and that the Committee on Public Lands was quite as innocent of any scheme of public plunder as even the gentleman from Illinois himself, (Mr. WASHBURNE.) He was quite surprised to hear the statements made by that gentleman; but he recollected that that gentleman talked as well on one subject as on another, and that he brought to bear the same amount of patriotic fervor on every question that arose in the House, interfering on all occasions with all legislative propositions.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Just so. [Laughter.]

Mr. JULIAN concluded by saying he thought it due to say this much by way of compliment to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Just so; I accept the compliment. [Laughter.]

Mr. PETERS suggested that the safest course for the House was to follow the unanimous report of the Committee, particularly as all the facts stated to the gentleman from Illinois had been flatly contradicted.

Mr. HOPKINS closed the discussion, replying to the argument of Mr. WASHBURNE, and supporting the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Negatived.

The bill was then passed.

It was 2:30 o'clock when the bill was finally disposed of, owing to the fact that the House had to wait until it was engrossed, (the reading of the engrossed bill having been called for by Mr. WASHBURNE,) and that all the questions were taken by yeas and nays.

The Speaker then said it was hardly necessary to state that the morning hour had expired.

COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

The Speaker presented several executive communications, two of them from the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the latter were ordered to be printed, so that, as he said, the Secretary of War might be thus recognized.

ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate amendments to the Anti-Contraction bill were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. SCHENCK remarking that the Committee would report them back to-morrow afternoon.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, Mr. PAINE being entitled to the floor.

Mr. PAINE yielded twenty minutes of his hour to Mr. ELIOT, who spoke in support of the bill. He said that he could entertain no doubt whatever as to the full, incontrovertible power of the House, under the Constitution, to legislate in the line of the pending bill, or to pass into law its provisions. He deemed it useless to occupy the time of the House discussing the principles of the bill in order to convince the members of the party with which he was associated, as they entertained no doubt on the subject, and were not faltering in purpose; and as to the other side of the House, they would not be persuaded though one should rise from the dead. The exact principle of the bill had been consented to by the House last Congress, in the passage of a bill reported from the Select Committee on the New-Orleans riots, on which, however, the Senate had not acted. He believed that the reconstruction measures, if properly executed, would have been sufficient for the purpose. But the great obstructor was in the White House.

Mr. BUTLER asked his colleague whose fault that was.

Mr. ELIOT replied that the House had refused to impeach the President, not because he did not deserve impeachment, but because there were other measures that demanded attention. The nation was burdened by a mountain of taxation which ought to be lifted up, and he told his colleague that the debt of the nation would be liquidated dollar for dollar in good solid coin, and the faith of the Government thus maintained. Congress had something else to do besides stopping to impeach the President. If that failure to impeach were attributed to any lack of political firmness, or to any timidity on the part of the House, he could say to those who so believed that they would find themselves in error. The Republicans in Congress meant that the late rebel States, should never come back except as loyal States, and they would "fight it out on that line if it took all Summer." If obstructions were placed in the way of the Republican Party, those obstructions would be, with the blessing of God, removed.

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Mr. PAINE proceeded to indicate the points which he proposed to discuss at greater length than it was possible for him to do in the brief time allowed him. He held that the only principle on which Congress could justify itself against the President was that the Constitution of the United States was operative in the late rebel States just as it was operative in the Territories. If the Constitution was not operative in those districts at all, then he was unable to see how the course of the President could be said to be rank usurpation, and how it could be said that the action of Congress was legitimate. It seemed to him that if the Constitution had no force there at all, the President had just the same right to exercise the powers involved in reconstruction as Congress had. On the principle which he held to be the true one, those districts should be regarded as mere Territories, or as Territories conquered in war."

Mr KERR addressed the House in opposition to the bill. The conviction on his mind that it was so utterly vicious and unfit to become a law was so great as to excite painful apprehensions for the welfare of the country. He looked upon it as involving the very life and fundamental principles of the Government. He trembled when he reflected that it was proposed by this kind of law to wipe out of existence every limitation of the power of Congress, and to assume almost the power to establish a King, at least a Dictator. He did not envy members of the majority the position which history would assign to them, and if that distinguished gentleman who seemed to be the predestined candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency should elect to make this bill his platform, then in his humble judgment the people of this country would furnish another illustrious example of the engineer "hoist by his own petard."

Mr. BOUTWELL asked Mr. KERR to state what government in any of the late rebel States was to be recognized under the Constitution—the one existing prior to the rebellion, that created during the rebellion, or that established since the rebellion?

Mr. KERR said his answer was easy. He recognized not one particle of validity in any single act of the rebellion. He held that the government in those rebel States never had been destroyed; that it had survived the rebellion, and that its functions were simply suspended during the war.

Mr. DAWES put the case of a State actually setting up a government not republican in form—a monarchy, for instance—and asked in what manner the United States was to rectify that evil.

Mr. KERR replied that that was an issue which was not involved here, and one which never could arise. But, even in that case, it would be the duty of the Federal Government to say to that revolutionary State that it would maintain its pre-existing republican Government. Mr. KERR went on to argue the question in the light of the decision in the Rhode Island case and of other decisions of the Supreme Court. Referring to Mr. BUTLER's amendment, offered yesterday, he regarded it as containing the most remarkable and most damaging confession that the whole system of reconstruction was simply a partizan scheme under the power of Congress to create a power through which these revolutionary negro Governments might come to the rescue of radicalism in future elections. In fact he regarded the proposition, which, if contracted for at all, were contracted without authority of law. He moved that the claims be referred to the Committee on Claims, and the report be laid on the table, and it was so ordered.

IOWA RAILROAD.

The House resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad in Iowa, with the understanding that Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, would have twenty minutes to oppose the bill.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Indiana, who had drawn up and introduced the original bill, briefly explained and advocated it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, denounced the bill as another scheme of public plunder to be put through under the gag and pressure of the "previous question." He thought it time the "previous question" was "played out," for under it the House was not a deliberative body. Whatever might have been the good policy heretofore of making land grants for railroad purposes, it was no longer policy, when bankruptcy, ruin and repudiation confronted the country. He had a statement from the General Land Office showing that the quantity of lands granted to Iowa for railroad purposes amounted to 6,571,207 acres.

Mr. HOPKINS inquired how much the State of Illinois had got in that way.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, did not know exactly; something like two millions seven hundred thousand acres, but he was not responsible for that grant, and it proved the greatest curse to the State. It had passed into the hands of British bondholders and gone to build up a great oppressive foreign corporation in Illinois. The grant of six hundred thousand acres involved in the pending bill was to go to that same corporation, for all the franchises of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company had been transferred last October to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. For his part he was determined when the demon of outraged constituencies came stalking into the hall, to be able to say: "Shake not thy gory locks at me: thou canst not say I did it." [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said he was not prepared to advocate any stupendous scheme of public plunder, and yet he was in favor of the bill. He denied that it was to inure to the benefit of the Illinois Central Railroad, but to the Sioux City Railroad Company. It did not take land from the public domain—for this land was already granted—but was simply to extend the time within which the railroad was to be completed.

Mr. PRICE spoke for five minutes in support of the bill.

Mr. JULIAN, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, stated that the bill had been reported unanimously, and that the Committee on Public Lands was quite as innocent of any scheme of public plunder as even the gentleman from Illinois himself, (Mr. WASHBURNE.) He was quite surprised to hear the statements made by that gentleman; but he recollected that that gentleman talked as well on one subject as on another, and that he brought to bear the same amount of patriotic fervor on every question that arose in the House, interfering on all occasions with all legislative propositions.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Just so. [Laughter.]

Mr. JULIAN concluded by saying he thought it due to say this much by way of compliment to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Just so; I accept the compliment. [Laughter.]

Mr. PETERS suggested that the safest course for the House was to follow the unanimous report of the Committee, particularly as all the facts stated to the gentleman from Illinois had been flatly contradicted.

Mr. HOPKINS closed the discussion, replying to the argument of Mr. WASHBURNE, and supporting the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Negatived.

The bill was then passed.

It was 2:30 o'clock when the bill was finally disposed of, owing to the fact that the House had to wait until it was engrossed, (the reading of the engrossed bill having been called for by Mr. WASHBURNE,) and that all the questions were taken by yeas and nays.

The Speaker then said it was hardly necessary to state that the morning hour had expired.

COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

The Speaker presented several executive communications, two of them from the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the latter were ordered to be printed, so that, as he said, the Secretary of War might be thus recognized.

ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate amendments to the Anti-Contraction bill were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. SCHENCK remarking that the Committee would report them back to-morrow afternoon.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, Mr. PAINE being entitled to the floor.

Mr. PAINE yielded twenty minutes of his hour to Mr. ELIOT, who spoke in support of the bill. He said that he could entertain no doubt whatever as to the full, incontrovertible power of the House, under the Constitution, to legislate in the line of the pending bill, or to pass into law its provisions. He deemed it useless to occupy the time of the House discussing the principles of the bill in order to convince the members of the party with which he was associated, as they entertained no doubt on the subject, and were not faltering in purpose; and as to the other side of the House, they would not be persuaded though one should rise from the dead. The exact principle of the bill had been consented to by the House last Congress, in the passage of a bill reported from the Select Committee on the New-Orleans riots, on which, however, the Senate had not acted. He believed that the reconstruction measures, if properly executed, would have been sufficient for the purpose. But the great obstructor was in the White House.

Mr. BUTLER asked his colleague whose fault that was.

Mr. ELIOT replied that the House had refused to impeach the President, not because he did not deserve impeachment, but because there were other measures that demanded attention. The nation was burdened by a mountain of taxation which ought to be lifted up, and he told his colleague that the debt of the nation would be liquidated dollar for dollar in good solid coin, and the faith of the Government thus maintained. Congress had something else to do besides stopping to impeach the President. If that failure to impeach were attributed to any lack of political firmness, or to any timidity on the part of the House, he could say to those who so believed that they would find themselves in error. The Republicans in Congress meant that the late rebel States, should never come back except as loyal States, and they would "fight it out on that line if it took all Summer." If obstructions were placed in the way of the Republican Party, those obstructions would be, with the blessing of God, removed.

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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Abyssinian War—The Fenians—Theatrical and Dramatic Journalism as a Trade, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 30, 1867.

England always blunders desperately when she goes into a war. No one seems to understand his business properly, every department is out of gear, and a terrible waste of money or loss of life inevitably results. We all remember the Crimea, and the sufferings endured by the English forces on the bleak hillsides. The very same sort of stupidity is leading us into unforeseen difficulties in Abyssinia. The troops were landed without any means of procuring a supply of water, and now they are dependent on the condensers of the steamers in the harbor. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir ROBERT NAPIER, had been looked for anxiously for six weeks, and still he had not arrived, although we now learn by telegraph that he was on his way from Bombay to the scene of hostilities. A company of sappers was sent away from England without warm clothing or cooking utensils, and there they are shivering on an Abyssinian plateau, with the thermometer down to 20 degrees. In short, the authorities have shown once more, how slight is the faculty of administration possessed by the English. They are not disheartened by misfortunes, but to *prevent* those misfortunes by adopting proper safeguards—that seems to be beyond their power. Well will it be if we get out of this Abyssinian campaign with no worse loss than that of some hundreds of mules and horses, which perished because no one understood the country, because no chain halters had been provided for the mules, and because none of the animals had anything to drink. Our worthy enemy, King THEODORE, will yet lead us a pretty dance over his peaceful dominions. At present we don't know where to find him, and shouldn't know how to get at him if we did. It is, however, tolerably clear that we cannot finish the business during the cold season, and as it would be certain death to our troops to let them remain in Abyssinia during the hot weather, they will have to be taken away and brought back again next Winter—and so on, perhaps, until we hear that THEODORE has murdered all his captives to prevent them from falling into our hands. You will hear many a growl from the much-enduring John Bull before all this business is over.

THE FENIAN TROUBLES.

And then, too, the Government and the people are likely to have this Fenianism on their hands for a long time to come. Every day threatening letters are sent to all parts of England, and I believe no one goes into a theatre or concert-room without the secret thought, "Suppose the Fenians were to set this place on fire to-night?" It would be a devilish act—but, mark you, it has been threatened more than once, and the Clerkenwell affair shows that there are men among us capable of any crime. Only the other evening, during the performance at Drury-lane Theatre, and while the building was packed to the roof, there came a messenger from the headquarters of the Police, warning the manager to be on his guard, as an attack was expected about 10 o'clock. What was to be done? A word to the audience would have caused a rush to the doors, and then every one knew what would happen. The building was instantly surrounded with police, and the Fenians, if they came with their powder-barrels, found that their plans were known. The present object of the Fenians appears to be to create alarm and horror throughout the community—to strike a panic—and to burn a theatre during the performance would accomplish this end. People expect some such calamity every night. Look what happened at the Lyceum on Saturday evening. Suddenly, during the progress of the pantomime, three or four actresses were seen to rush wildly across the stage, shrieking the dreadful word "Fire!" and all of them leaped into a stage-box. In an instant the immense audience made a rush for the doors, but before harm could be done a clear, firm voice made itself heard above the din, imploring the people to resume their seats, and declaring that there was no danger. It was Miss FURTADO, the actress, who alone in that vast crowd seemed to preserve her presence of mind, and in whose praise Lord LONDESBOROUGH writes a letter this morning, which the *Times* puts into leading type. But for this girl scores of lives might have been lost. The public mind is in an unusual state of tension, and any exciting incident "frights it from its propriety." It is the same as if a man knew that he was everywhere followed by an assassin, only waiting a favorable opportunity to strike the blow. A hundred men may easily scatter terror through a large community by the midnight use of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine and "Fenian fire."

Lord ST. LEONARDS, as an old friend to Ireland, once more warns the Fenians of the doom which they are bringing down upon their countrymen. The following passage from his letter will be found worth looking at:

"You may, perhaps, rejoice in the alarm which you have created; but trust me that you have little cause for exultation. England, aroused, has risen as one man against you. Self-defence forbids you to confer with the wilder of other men; you must conceal yourselves among your own class, but you cannot long remain concealed. True to each other you never have been and never will be. Every eye will be directed to detect you; every lodging-house keeper will watch your movements; all desire to surrender you to the justice which awaits you. Turn where you may, danger is on your path. You have by your last blow endangered the welfare of your fellow-countrymen, and made England rise in its strength against you, and those whom you serve. Take the advice of a man who has long shown his warm regard for Ireland, quit England as quickly as you can."

CHRISTMAS PLAYS AND PANTOMIMES.

I have already been to see two of the Christmas pieces at the theatres, which are probably fair specimens of all the rest. For pantomime I of course went to "Old Drury," where "the gods" were in terrific force. The two immense galleries seemed a solid mass of human heads. Scarcely any gentleman had his coat on, and they filled up the early part of the evening by calling out loudly for each other and by throwing orange-peel into the pit and stalls. I believe I had the honor of receiving the first contribution from Olympus full in the face—my usual luck. If anything is thrown in a theatre it is sure to hit your patient, but evil-starred correspondent. I thought once that something a little more solid than orange-peel was about to be forwarded to us from the "high gods," for one respected gent up there became offensive to the others, and there were vehement cries of "chuck him over." However, he was not chucked, I am glad to say, for if he had been I know perfectly well that he would have come down on me. The pantomime is based on the story of "Jack the Giant-killer," and for beautiful scenery and a wondrous "transformation scene" I should say it could scarcely be surpassed. O how pretty the fairies were, and as for the queen—would that she were mine! But the fun which one used to see in pantomimes was not there—it was a very tiresome piece, I thought, and the children in the house scarcely laughed once. The clowns were not half so funny as Rev. W—d B—r, and the pantaloons deserved all the bangs they received for their stupidity. No sausages were stolen—no butter slide—nobody burned with the hot poker. I for one do not like to be done out of the hot poker at Christmas—it is like a Christmas without mince pies. If people want to see a funny pantomime, decidedly they must not go to Old Drury.

THEATRICALS.

The Christmas story, *No Thoroughfare*, has been dramatized by the authors for the Adelphi Theatre. The play is very much better than the tale; some of the characters have been improved, the incidents condensed, and other alterations made which render the drama unusually interesting. Mr. WEBSTER makes a good part of *Joey Ladle*, but the great acting is done by Mr. FECHTER, as *Obenreiser*. The scenery is wonderful, and, altogether, I think the play will run. While I am upon theatrical subjects, I may mention that BOUCICAULT's "How She Loves Him," produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre, is a dead failure. They say there has not been seen such a failure on the London stage for many years. The piece was soundly hissed through nearly three acts. Perhaps this *fiasco* may be regarded as a theatrical Nemesis. Mr. BOUCICAULT, last Summer, effectually spoiled and ruined a play written by a brother dramatist and actor, while pretending to fit it for the English stage. I am told—by a third dramatist, as well known to you as to us—that "Rosedale" was so fearfully mangled and dislocated in the friendly hands of Mr. BOUCICAULT, that, when it was put upon the stage under the title of "A Wild Goose," its oldest friends would not have recognized it. It is no reflection upon the merits of Mr. LESTER WALLACK's play that "A Wild Goose" failed—*that* production was Mr. BOUCICAULT's—and now Mr. WALLACK is avenged. "How She Loves Him" (which, after all, Mr. WALLACK's company made successful) is hissed in London, where there is no Mr. WALLACK's company to play it. Miss IONE BURKE is playing in a burlesque upon "The Brigand," once made famous, as I hear from older play-goers than myself, by the elder WALLACK. So much for theatrical gossip.

JOURNALISM IN ENGLAND.

Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE has discussed in one of the numbers of his magazine, *St. Paul's*, the question whether Journalism is or is not a paying trade to the workers in it. There is more sense in this paper than in the general run of the "serious" articles in *St. Paul's*, which are bald and *jejune* to the last degree. Mr. GOSCHEN, as it is said, is responsible for one dreary paper on Reform, and other "statesmen," as their friends delight in calling them, have produced several essays which are simply so much lumber. The "Trade of Journalism" bears the marks of the editor's own hand, and as he knows what he is writing about, the article is at least free from gross errors and flimsy commonplace. The general conclusion which Mr. TROLLOPE draws is that journalism is not a bad trade for the successful man, and a successful man, he believes, may make from £900 to £1,200—never more than the latter sum by writing articles alone. "We suppose," he remarks, "few persons not acquainted with the trade are aware how very limited is the number of periodical publications which can afford to pay largely for contributions." It would not do to go into details upon such a matter, or to mention names, but I believe I could prove to any one privately that the number of newspapers—daily and weekly—in London which can afford to pay their contributors decent living salaries—say Mr. TROLLOPE's £800 a year as the *maximum*—may be counted on the fingers of one hand. You will probably be surprised at this statement, but it is strictly true Some of the weekly papers are owned by the editors, who also do the chief part of the work, and this of course limits the field. I should be inclined to narrow my estimate, and say that there are not three papers in all London which pay their chief contributors £1,000 a year. But then, of course, men are rarely dependent for their income on one source. Some journalists have very snug Government appointments, others are authors or dramatic writers, and some (a very few) have independent means.

The other day a paragraph appeared in the papers which professed to set forth the incomes realized by American journalists. The sums were immense. Of course, proprietorship had been confounded with editorship, and even then it is more than doubtful whether the writer of the paragraph had any other authority than his imagination for his facts. [The statement here referred to was purely imaginative — utterly untrue.—ED. TIMES.] People are not in the habit of telling their incomes to inquisitive "gentlemen of the Press." I have always believed, however, that journalism in America is destined to occupy a much more important and influential position, as a *profession*, than ever it has done in this country. With you it starts fairly with the recognized professions—with us law and medicine (leaving out divinity) were great professions long before the trade of writing or editing was thought of. The man who influences people's thoughts is at least of as much consequence as the man who feels pulses and gives powders, while in a peaceable community the profession of arms is likely to be of little account. In the United States journalism must eventually stand before all other professions—although, of course, a good deal depends on the character of the men engaged in it. If I were to say that in this respect the promise of the present day would lead us confidently to look forward to a glorious future, it might be thought I was uttering a mere civility. Such, however, is my opinion. The man who stakes his fortune on journalism in America, or the young man from Yale or Harvard who adopts it as a calling, is not likely to repent of the decision hereafter. In England a certain point has been reached, progress beyond it is scarcely possible. If, indeed, the English people made that tremendous rush toward complete democracy which some predict, it would almost inevitably happen that newspaper writers would carry everything before them. At present there are two or three papers which society is so exceedingly polite and condescending as to officially "recognize," and the rest are nowhere. Mr. TROLLOPE thinks journalists would be better off if they signed their names to their contributions. That is a question which is not likely to arise in a practical shape in England, since proprietors find it to their interest to keep their staff unknown. Upon the whole, if I knew a young Englishman who had capacities for the trade of journalism, and knew how to work, I should say to him, "Pack up your traps and be off to the United States. There, if you are an honest man, you may find employment and share in the rise of an honorable profession. Here you are very likely to come to grief." Of course he wouldn't take my advice, and everybody would be happy.

MR. MAGUIRE'S BOOK ON THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Mr. MAGUIRE's account of the *Irish in America* will amuse you, if you have not yet read it. I never knew before how much you were all indebted to them. They are the salt of America. All the men are brave and all the women virtuous. That may be admitted, but Mr. MAGUIRE (M. P. for Cork) claims much more than that on behalf of his countrymen. He says that the Irish soldiers restrained the brutalities of the American troops throughout the war in the South. "Cruel and wanton outrages" were constantly checked by the Irishman. The Irishman wants to be sober, but the American makes him drink all day long—it is a universal custom of the country. The Irishman wants to be religious, but the American won't let him—custom of the country to be irreligious. The American policemen are down upon the Irishmen because they are pious, because they are strangers, and because they hate quarreling. All these things, and many more to the same effect, are seriously stated by Mr. MAGUIRE in his book, and what is strange is that he evidently expects people to believe him. The work is dedicated to Mr. GLADSTONE. What injury has the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer done to Mr. MAGUIRE that he should put this indignity upon him?

THE QUEEN'S BOOK.

The Queen's new book—*Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands*—will appear in a few days. It consists of extracts from the Queen's diary, and substantially forms the contents of a volume which was issued for private circulation last year. I believe only about a dozen copies of this edition were distributed among the most intimate friends of the late Prince Consort. Another copy was issued, with certain very private passages in the first edition expunged—the first edition, a green book, is not to be seen by any one except those to whom it was confidentially given. This copy which is now being brought out (under the editorship of ARTHUR HELPS, author of *Friends in Council* and other works) is, I understand, still further shorn of extracts from the diary which entered very much into detail respecting the life of the Prince and the Queen. "My dear fellow," said a gentleman who had seen the *first* edition—which to see by the vulgar is to incur instant death—"it tells you everything—even what they had for breakfast." These little domestic affairs are probably kept out of the published edition. You may be shocked to hear it, but I cannot discover that anybody is particularly anxious to see this mysterious volume. The deeds of the deceased Prince, are they not written in a life of him by the Queen's own hand, and may they not be found further recorded at the base of innumerable statues? However, royal authorship can never be a failure, and depend upon it, all the reviewers (who are never toadies) will throw up their caps and shout loud hussas when Her Majesty is graciously pleased to give us another volume.

THE SOURCES OF TAXATION.

Different Views of Taxation—Example of Ohio—Concurrent Jurisdiction of States and General Government—Expenses of Government Must Be Reduced—Example of the Civil List—Folly of Buying More Territory.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1868.

I have before me the address of the Industrial League, the Manufacturers' Convention at Cleveland, the debate in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce on the whisky tax, and similar documents. All this shows two facts very plainly, that the question of taxation is a very complicated one, and that it is very ill understood. When we find the great political economists differing entirely as to what are the ultimate elements of wealth, we need not be surprised to find them differing as to the best mode of taxation. If taxes are to be levied on particular species of property, or vocations or persons, it will always be complicated and will always cause dissatisfaction. The tariff is easier borne than any other tax we have, for two plain reasons—that it is levied on all persons who choose to import foreign merchandise, and is paid by all who consume them, though avoidable, by all who do not choose to consume them. It is, as nearly as possible, a fair tax. But this uniformity is not always possible by the General Government.

It is possible, by the States. Ohio has the only fair taxation I know of. It is based on two principles. First, that property only shall be taxed; and second, that it shall be taxed at an equal and uniform rate, and this applies to all taxation, municipal as well as State, leaving to corporate towns, however, the power to license. The result of this is that the whole complicated fabric of special taxes has been swept away, and the system of taxation and finance is reduced to its simplest elements. No State raises money as easy as Ohio, and no State pays it so easily. Everybody expects to be taxed for what the State needs, and everybody knows the tax will be equal and uniform. The result is Ohio has paid every dollar of the great sum raised for the war, and has been reducing the State debt every year. I see that the State and counties of New-York owe some ninety millions of dollars—a large part of which was on war account. The State, counties and cities of Ohio owe less than a fourth of that, and none of it for the war, unless a very trifle. What Ohio owes is entirely for permanent improvements. Now, there must be some virtue in a system of finance which produces such a result. I grant that this system is not possible for the General Government, because the General Government has not (by usage at least) command of the whole property of the nation. Here we come to some questions which are primary and yet are not usually considered. First—What are the sources of taxation open to the General Government? This is the most important question of all. For anything in the Constitution, the whole property of the nation is open to taxation for national purposes. But, so it is to the States. The jurisdiction over property for purposes of taxation is concurrent between the National and State Governments. But if the same species of property is selected by both National and State Governments for taxation—the tax would be exhaustless. Hence it has been the practice, which seems to be universally agreed upon, to leave certain classes of property exclusively to the States. This has been the case especially with lands and houses. The General Government has the power to levy direct taxes, but the Constitution requires that they should be laid in proportion to representation. This is exceedingly inconvenient, to say nothing of its impolicy. Hence, the General Government began, and with two exceptions, has continued to levy its taxes indirectly. For the first twenty years of the Union the tariff and the public lands were the sole sources of revenue, and it is only in times of war that this principle has been departed from. It would not do, with our past usages and experiences, to tax lands, even if the Government could do it, directly. The National Government is, therefore, left to indirect taxation, for its means of raising a revenue. If the whole property of the country could be fairly valued, and both National and State Governments tax it, for their respective needs, I have no doubt it would be far more just and work far easier. But what would become of war and taxation? I tell you, the people would never raise half the money they do now. I estimate that the State of Ohio pays $40,000,000 per annum to the National and State Governments. The people will not agree to pay it by direct taxation. My neighbor over the way don't pay one-fourth the tax on articles of consumption which I do, and he will never agree to pay it on his lands. Secondly—The question is, if the General Government must raise its taxes indirectly, how and on what shall it raise them? That is the question which puzzles the Secretary of the Treasury and the Finance Committees of Congress. The case is not half so difficult as they suppose, but they go through the same blunders which politicians (miscalled statesmen) have for thousands of years. They begin at the wrong end. They begin at details when they should begin at principles. Have we not huge pamphlets published each year, filled with nothing but details of taxes, to inform us what we have to pay on everything we eat, drink and wear? Mr. WELLS, (I think he is a Commissioner of Internal Revenue,) goes through immense calculations, publishes numerous details, and has arrived at just where he begun—Point Nowhere. In the meantime, however, the public mind has been educated by the best of all teachers—experience—and has, if I am not mistaken, arrived at some results. As one of the great public, I will state what I think are the correct principles of the case: 1. The expenses of the Government must be diminished. Since the war this Government has lived at an annual expenditure of nearly $500,000,000, of which $100,000,000 was totally unnecessary. The interest on the public debt, when funded (exclusive of Government currency) is $125,000,000, which is all paid by the tariff, with something to spare. There is nothing left to provide for but the ordinary expenses of Government, except the burden left us by the war, of keeping the South in good order. Fifty millions a year is amply enough for that. For the ordinary expenses of the Government, I say one hundred millions ought to be most ample. Two hundred and seventy-four millions per annum ought to be the very utmost expenditure; but in the year 1866, the ordinary expenses of Government, deducting the interest and payments of the public debt, and fifty millions extra for the War Department, were no less than two hundred and thirty millions! Take, for example, an item with which the war cannot have anything to do, that of what is called the civil and diplomatic expenses. Now, observe that the salaries in these departments have not been raised materially, except in that of Congress, which has strictly observed the scripture rule, he that provideth not for his own family is worse than an infidel. Notwithstanding the expenses of this department were no less than fourteen millions of dollars, I ask you to observe the increase of this class of expenses for a series of years:

In 1802, civil list	$600,000
In 1822, civil list	1,158,000
In 1842, civil list	2,905,000
In 1860, civil list	6,077,008
In 1866, civil list	12,200,000

Our country increases very fast, but it will hardly be said to increase at this rate. This year the civil and foreign departments will be twenty millions, in consequence of Mr. SEWARD's propensity to buy foreign lands; and if Congress does not cut him short, this gentleman is likely to buy all the worthless land on the globe, and pay for it at enormous rates. What do we want of islands in the West Indies—or, ice bergs at the Arctics? I can tell Mr. SEWARD that England, who has dealt more in this kind of article than any other nation, is seriously talking of giving up Gibraltar. Europe is now learning what we are trying to learn—the folly of keeping distant colonies. If we are to count deliberately upon being half the time at war with other countries, then it is well enough to have fortified points, as England has, dotting the globe. But we do not calculate on such things. A Republic cannot live, and carry on wars of ambition and conquests. We don't want and won't have such people about us, as your Alexanders and Napoleons, Fredericks, and Marlboroughs. We neither want conquest, by money or by the sword. Our treasury is already empty, and we have raised a crop of heros enough to last for two generations. We have a continent at our command, and it will take five centuries to get half of it in cultivation. We want peace. We want national integrity, public virtue, Christian faith—that God will favor the just. I find this letter long enough, without touching on the *mode* of taxation. If my kind readers will pardon me, on so dull a subject, I will set forth in another letter what I think both justice and policy require in the mode of taxation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Manufacturers' Convention—The Industry of Massachusetts—Indians in the Commonwealth—The Legislature and the Liquor Law—The Appointment of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

The movement now going on among the cotton and other manufacturers of New-England indicates the disastrous condition of the important industrial interests of this section of the country. The Convention to be held at Worcester on the 22d inst. to indorse the doings of the National Manufacturers' Convention, held at Cleveland on the 18th of December last, promises to be attended by all the leading manufacturers of this and the other New-England States. The recent remarkable speech of Senator SPRAGUE on the condition of the manufacturing industry has opened the eyes of our capitalists and others to the fact that Senator WILSON's theory that the country has grown rich under the expenditures of the war, is an entirely wrong one, but that industry is being taxed to death, and unless that incubus is speedily removed the foundation of our prosperity will soon become as the sand upon which the foolish man built his house; that the system of taxation, more than the negro, needs reconstructing at this juncture of our national affairs. But with all the speeches and resolutions of the meetings held by our manufacturers recently on this subject, there has not been an honest declaration as to the primary cause of all this complicated system of taxation and its direful effects, nor has there been even a squint in the direction of calling to an account their Representatives in Congress for having pursued a dilly-dally course in relation to those interests that concern the public weal. In consequence of the depression of manufactures it is estimated that in Massachusetts alone not less than one hundred thousand persons are out of employment. To show how great an interest this State has in a revision of or an abolishment of the taxation on manufactures, the following facts gleaned from the *Industry of Massachusetts*, for the year ending May 1, 1865, may be of interest: The total aggregate value of articles produced was $521,240,613. Cotton, $54,436,881; delaine and mousseline delaine, $25,258,703; woolen goods, $48,430,671; clothing, $17,748,894; boots and shoes, $52,915,243; carpeting, $4,132,508; vessels, $4,351,280; wool, $19,154,790. These include only some of the leading articles, and about which the manufacturers clamor for freedom from taxation. The first report on the industry of this State was in 1838, when the amount of products was $86,000,000. In 1845 it had increased to $124,000,000; in 1855 it reached $205,000,000. Under the present state of things labor is higher in this State than in most of the other States of the Union, and this is one of the causes for the shutting down of many of our mills or the working of them on reduced time in instances where the employes would not submit to a reduction of wages. There is no doubt but it would be better for the stockholders if the mills were to "shut up shop" until trade revives than to draw upon their surplus funds, as they are now doing, to keep the mills in operation. Apropos, I am told on good authority that a number of cotton and woolen corporations in this State and in Rhode Island are seriously considering the expediency, with a view to economy and convenience, of disposing of their property here and erecting mills in Texas and Alabama, where labor is cheap and material always close at hand.

THE INDIANS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

While so much is said of the negro, perhaps a word or two concerning the Indians of Massachusetts may not be uninteresting. It is the pride and glory of Massachusetts that all the "unfortunate children of the public" within her borders are suitably cared for, but the Indian alone, the descendant of monarchs, is still a vassal in the land of his fathers. The progress of civil and ecclesiastical liberality has not yet fully released the Indian from disability. The number of Indians and descendants of Indians domiciled in this Commonwealth in 1861 was 2,851, but for the lack of some Moses to lead the way to their civil and social emancipation the number has now been reduced to about 1,700. The distinct communities or tribes having funds or reservations, or which have had them and are recognized as wards of the State, are the Chappequiddick Indians, occupying a portion of an island on the easterly side of Martha's Vineyard; the Christiantouns, in the town of Tisbury, in the group of hills which skirt the shores of Vineyard Sound on the northwest side of Martha's Vineyard; the Gay Heads, occupying one of the three peninsulars by that name at the western end of Martha's Vineyard; the Marshpees, being the largest body of the descendants of Indians now remaining in the State, on Cape Cod, in the western part of Barnstable County; the Herring Pond, in the towns of Sandwich and Plymouth; the Naticks, scattered about the State; Punkapogs, formerly proprietors of a tract of land in Canton, Norfolk County; Fall River, in the easterly part of the town of that name, and five miles from the business portion of the city; the Hassanamiscoes or Grafton Indians, and descendants of the seven original proprietors of the town of Grafton, in Worcester County, and the Dudley Indians, a remnant of the Regan tribe, that were visited in 1863 by the apostle ELLIOT. Of all these there is not one person of unmixed blood. The social, economical and moral condition of this people vary, and the plantations of some of the tribes seem to have become a little better than eleemosynary establishments. They have a vague idea that the State has large funds drawn from the sale of lands which would have been theirs, and that this belongs to them as a portion of the interest of the proceeds. In addition to these, there are other Indians who have never been under guardianship, and whose peculiar circumstances, character or condition are unknown, while there are also others who have the blood of two or three tribes in them. Descendants of the Dartmouth Indians, belonging to the Wampanoag tribe, are still found in the vicinity of New-Bedford. The celebrated PAUL CUFFE, noted for his efforts in behalf of African civilization and christianization, was a native of this tribe. In their personal and social condition, intelligence, education and general character, the Hassanamiscoes compare favorably with any other tribe in the State, while the whole civil polity of some of the other tribes is a sort of *imperium in imperio*—a law in the unwritten Indian traditional law which is well adapted to their condition and circumstances. The Gay Head Indians are a mixture of the red, white and black races, and have also an infusion of the chivalry of the South, as well as of the Portuguese and Dutch. Most of the male Christiantown Indians, the young men, go to sea, and are much sought on board the whaling ships. An Indian will see a whale further than any other person. The whole expenditure of the State for the benefit and support of the Indians, and for paupers among them during the past ten years was almost thirty thousand dollars.

The Legislature has fairly got to work and promises to dispatch its business and be off before the grass shows itself in the State House yard. The prayer of each member seems to be: "From a long session, good Lord, deliver us." And the people say, amen. But I am afraid that the new and comfortable seats in both houses and other improvements and the prospect of receiving the *per diem* in gold will tempt it to hold forth until after the May flowers shall have all been plucked. Since its organization strict party lines have been drawn notwithstanding the "liberal" element that pervades largely both branches. The Democrats have received cold comfort from the rum Republicans who had an idea of yielding to the sops of the respectable minority, thus showing that the Democratic Party is not the only rum party in this State. Among the first bills introduced were several having reference to the Liquor law. As if fearing that the feelings of the Prohibitory Liquor law people might be offended by an attack that would annihilate that statute at one fell swoop, the license party have commenced operations by skirmishing and by flank movements. A bill has been introduced in the Senate repealing the seizure clause of the law so as to prevent the destruction of liquors now held by means process, and one to repeal the act under which the "State Police" was created. Various other bills have also been introduced looking to the disintegration of the law, preparatory to the substitution of a less obnoxious one. But as experience shows that questions which fill the horizon and threaten eclipse to everything else, are often settled more easily than anticipated; so I think the complex question respecting the sale of liquors will be settled without much trouble. It is not a yea or nay question, but one of "to be or not to be," if settled at all. The unity and strength of the Republican Party is not going to be hazarded or compromised by its solution. The question will be treated on its merits, each member acting simply as a representative. In the Senate, the other day, one of the Boston delegation made a motion that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the propriety of amending the Constitution as to provide that the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be nominated to and confirmed by the Senate. This is regarded as a reflection upon Gov. BULLOCK's action in nominating Judge THOMAS to the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the resignation of Mr. BIGELOW. The people of this State are becoming very sensitive on the point of a man's antecedents, and it is now proposed to have all aspirants for the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court run the gauntlet of the Senate, and make the tenure of that office dependent upon the temper or caprice of forty men. The example set by the salons at Washington bids fair to be imitated in the State House, by the nomination of Judge THOMAS for the Chief Justiceship has called forth some curious opinions from quarters quite unexpected. The Congressional record of Mr. THOMAS is anything but palatable to the Radical portion of the Republican Party here, yet a mouth-piece of the PHILLIPS school, says: "If Judge THOMAS' nomination should be confirmed, it would be an honor to Massachusetts." The colored voters of Boston have united in a petition saying that his appointment would be inimical to the cause of liberty, and that he (THOMAS) "is incapable of imparting justice to the black race." VIGIL.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Non-enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2630—Powers vs. Schuldknecht.
697—De Leya vs. Petroe et al.
922—Hasseldiek et al. vs. Worth.
1389—Reid et al. vs. Stuart.
1513—Geissenhoimer vs. Leopold.
1653—Butter et al. vs. Bingham, surv'r.
1665—Lewis et al. vs. Alexander et al.
1871—Byrnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.
2031—Dayton vs. Knob.
2143—Cohen vs. Rosengar ten.
2389—Frank vs. George.
2485—Moeller vs. Talcott.
2479—Wooster et al. vs. Mynck et al.
2668—Sunon et al. vs. Newman et al.
2611—Woodruff et al. vs. Finley et al.
2689—Owen vs. Beeman et al., impl'd.

Nos.
2690—McMurtry et al. vs. Ransom impl'd.
2759—Spath vs. Sperry.
2766—Shaw et al. vs. Bates et al.
3005—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.
3106—Voyt vs. Harnitz.
3167—Brower et al. vs. Baum.
3233—Seaman et al. vs. Lieder.
3247—Kerr vs. Churchill, impl'd.
3279—Marks et al. vs. Lowenthal.
3479—Flagg vs. Smith.
3609—Seaman vs. Homan.
3632—Dalton vs. Goons et al.
3678—Hamilton vs. Martin et al.
3701—Same vs. Same.
3753—Barnett vs. Winant, impl'd.
3773—Market Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Hoppock, et al.
3807—Kline vs. Janeway.
3901—Homans vs. Van Praag
3977—Wellman vs. Stern et al.
3731—Egan vs. McGuire.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
984—Howes et al vs. Adams, Jr.
1974—Arthur vs. Blancom et al.
2788—Pilson vs. Copcutt.
3138—Robinson vs. White
2222—World Co. vs. Poppe.
2426—Pendleid, recr., vs. King et al.
2584—Blish vs. Gannon.
2600—Atwater vs. Lovett.
2602—Ogden vs. Mayberry et al.
2609—Burger et al. vs. Devlin et al.
2612—Field vs. Devlin.
2615—Styles et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.
2640—Kopel vs. Albetes et al.
2676—Colgate et al. vs. Hansen et al.
2706—Fisher vs. Powell et al.
2728—Tomlion vs. Lillie.
2792—Koop et al. vs. Mathews.
2800—Tradesman's National Bank vs. Schultz.
2820—Child vs. McCombie.
2853—Hoffner vs. Broadwell
2945—Clafin et al. vs. Mancel et al.
2964—N. Y. County Bank vs. Wilson.
2974—Hailgarten vs. Gibson, &c.
2990—Ely, recr., vs. Hewitt.
3002—City National Bank of Bridgeport vs. Stevens.
3026—Harper, Jr., et al. vs. Taylor et al.
3030—Cunningham vs. Reuss
3032—Brown et al. vs. Rider et al.
3056—Bates vs. Bierce.
3094—Lasher vs. Lasher.
3112—Holmes vs. Preston.
3126—Reymert vs. Schaefer.
3138—Tremper et al. vs. Murray, impl'd.

Nos.
3156—Eighth Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Goldmidt.
3160—Soar et al. vs. Spielman et al.
3172—Glatz vs. Dardinville et al.
3176—Olliott et al. vs. Read.
3182—Pres't, &c., of Bank of Prince Edward's Island vs. Trumbull.
3200—Laurence et al. vs. Spendagen.
3212—Rau vs. Donan.
3220—Lyons v. Groner.
3227—Hausman vs. Jackson et al.
3230—Milnor vs. Knox.
3238—Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impl'd, &c.
3242—Gallar vs. Gregan.
3243—Hubbard vs. Foote, &c.
3470—Stockton et al. vs. Wright et al.
3512—Telkampf et al. vs. Strong.
3514—Same vs. Same.
3672—Bymmer et al. vs. Mandel et al.
3712—Milner vs. Miller.
3718—Ingram vs. Am. Glass Silvering Co.
3748—Dean, Jr., vs. Hopper.
3784—Garrigon, recr., vs. Cockroft.
3790—Rouse vs. Janeway.
3794—Bracken vs. Janeway.
3860—Church et al. vs. Yerrance.
3898—Wiebrbeck vs. Fogeler et al.
3814—Miller vs. Raphael.
3922—Attachui et al. vs. Schirmer.
3986—Hirsh vs. Janeway.
3856—Johnson vs. Steele et al.
3950—Obersky et al. vs. Baysrsdorfer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
77—Wiswell vs. Green.
102—Kearney vs. Balier.
109—Gargher vs. Howarth.
115—Avallier vs. Central Branch of Union Pac. Rk. Co.
130—Thompson vs. Davids.
138—Wolff vs. Anderson.
162—Phipps vs. Place.
173—Blind Mechanics Association vs. The Mayor, &c.
174—The Mayor, &c., vs. Cent. Park, N. and E. R. R. Co.
249—Murphy vs. Gross.
268—Goodwin vs. Sharkey.

Nos.
288—Henn vs. Loswell.
310—Bruce, &c., vs. Jones, &c.
311—Baker et al. vs. Benson et al.
314—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.
334—Bourneilow vs. Bernard.
335—Whynlwright et al. vs. Keller.
373—Brod vs. Heymann.
374—Stiles et al. vs. Reed.
398—O'Conner vs. Keller.
416—Kennedy vs. Orcutt.
426—Hall vs. Northrup.
431—Silberman et al. vs. Hexter et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3339—Ward vs. Cent. Park, North and East Riv. Railroad Co.
3627—Thrury vs. B'dway & 7th-av. R. R. Co.
3628—Hand vs. McNichol.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
3669—Iseman vs. Ranfield.
3603—Cranston vs. Mowry.
3635—Lange, &c. vs. Havens et al.
3637—Primeau vs. Stewart.

Nos.
3479—Russell vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
3569—Luckery vs. Gannon.
3573—Brice et al. vs. Wear et al.
3607—Janeway vs. Levy.
3635—Hine vs. Crawford.
3375—Graham vs. O'Brien.
3368—Joseph vs. Jacobs.
3426—D. Berne vs. Lloyd.
3515—Burke vs. Meyer.
3394—Reynolds vs. Otterson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2910—Herst vs. De Comeau.
1556—Merson vs. Hope.
3606—Walfkoe vs. Mayer.
3678—Baer vs. Union Life Insurance Co.
3488—Russel vs. Baltic Fire Insurance Co.
3544—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3178—Lase et al. vs. Wetmore.
744—Coghtan vs. Saltus.

Nos.
3786—Reid et al. vs. Dardonville.
3816—Dickinson vs. Scott.
3774—Flatt vs. Pigton et al.
1645—Conklin vs. Mathews.
1630—Tomp et al. vs. Torrey.
1693—People, &c., vs. Van Hope.
1654—Ehle vs. Fowler.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Walker vs. Waddeham G. & S. M. Co.
—Wilbur vs. Gray, jr.
—Ebert vs. Jamison.
—Allerton vs. Wheeler.
102—Stern vs. Bernstein.
104—Slattery vs. Rouse.
105—Smith vs. N. Y. and W. I. M. P. Co.
106—Ayres vs. Ward.
107—Winkoop vs. N. Y. and W. I. M. P. Co.

Nos.
108—Mills vs. Marks.
110—Fupke vs. Voroks.
111—Stamper vs. Waring.
112—Greenmeyer vs. Copinus.
113—Dale vs. Little.
114—Carvalho vs. Sheehan.
115—O'Donnel vs. Simpson.
116—Gardner vs. Jabbott's Manf. Co.
117—Bowen vs. Harriot.
118—Kilroy vs. Tracy
119—Shields vs. Bass.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Recd, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Joseph Munkhoff, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Jacob Levi, receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Levi Samuels, cruelty to animals.
The People vs. Jacob Lowal, grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Sullivan, grand larceny.
The People vs. Anton Monteret, José Garcia, burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. Peter O'Donnell, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. James Williard, petit larceny from person.
The People vs. John Griffin, petit larceny from person.
The People vs. John T. McOana, Mary Hines, grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Montgomery, grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Burk, cruelty to animals.
The People vs. Patrick Gillan, cruelty to animals.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 17.

Held by Tappan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
80—Eggers vs. Renius.
82—Tomferd vs. Rotter.
84—Fromme vs. Campbell.
85—Tate vs. Wilson.
86—Stewart vs. Wilson.
42—Berry vs. Voges.
9—Hiss vs. Ridger.
55—

firm of Bangs, Merwin & Co., to the defendant, Lent. After the the sale the letter was delivered by the auctioneers to Lent, who afterward returned it to them, requesting them to rescind the sale, which they declined to do. Afterward the letter was taken from them by the Sheriff under a claim and delivery process issued in this suit. The complaint charged that it had been unlawfully taken from the plaintiffs, but there was no charge that defendants, or any of them, had been guilty of theft.

The letter referred to was addressed to James Duane, Mayor, Abraham P. Lott, John Broome, Wm. N. Gilbert and Wm. Neilson, Aldermen, and Abraham Van Gelder, George Janeway, Daniel Phœnix and John Lawrence, Assistant Aldermen. It was received on the 3d of May, 1785, at a meeting of the Common Council, held at the Almshouse in this City on that day, and is as follows:

To the Honorable, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I receive your address, and the freedom of the City, with which you have been pleased to present me in a golden box, with the sensibility and gratitude which such distinguished honors have claim to. The flattering expression of both stamps value on the acts, and call for a stronger language than I am master of, to convey my sense of the obligation in adequate terms. "To have had the good fortune, amidst the vicissitudes of a long and arduous contest never to have known a moment when I did not possess the confidence and esteem of my country, and that my conduct should have met the approbation and obtained the affectionate reward of the State of New-York, (where difficulties were numerous and complicated,) may be ascribed more to the effect of divine wisdom which had disposed the minds of the people, harassed on all sides, to make allowance for the embarrassments of my situation, while with fortitude and patience they sustained the loss of their Capitol, and valuable part of their territory, and to the liberal sentiments and great exertion of her virtuous citizens, than to any merit of mine. The reflection of these things now, after the many hours of anxious solicitation which all of us have had, is as pleasing as our embarrassments at the time we encountered them were distressing, and must console us for our sufferings and perplexities. I pray that Heaven may bestow its choicest blessings on your City—that the devastation of war in which you found it may soon be without a trace. That a well-regulated and beneficial commerce may enrich all your citizens, and that your State (at present the seat of the empire) may set such examples of wisdom and liberality as shall have a tendency to strengthen and give permanency to the Union at home, and credit and respectability to it abroad, the accomplishment whereof is a remaining wish, and the primary object of all my desires.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

This letter was written by Washington in answer to one which notified him that the City authorities had voted an address to "His Excellency Gen. George Washington," together with the freedom of this City, the letter being inclosed to him in a gold box. The action was commenced by the City against the defendants in 1864. It was tried in February, 1866, before Judge Foster and a jury, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiffs, as follows: "The jury find for the plaintiffs, and assess the damages for the detention of the letter at six cents, and they assess the value of the letter at $2,000." This is the amount that Mr. Lent agreed to pay for it when he purchased it of the auctioneers. On the trial before Judge Foster it appeared in evidence that in the year 1834 one John Allan was in possession of the letter; that it continued in his possession up to about 1847, when Allan died, and the letter passed to Margaret Stewart, as his executrix. The latter placed it in the hands of Bangs, Merwin & Co., auctioneers, with a large amount of other relics and literary curiosities. The auctioneers sold the letter to Lent at the price and with the result stated.

From the judgment rendered on the verdict of the jury, the defendants took an appeal, and thus it came before the General Term to-day. Among the points made by the appellant, the counsel stated as follows:

"The Court, after arguing down the answer of the defendants, which had been read in evidence, put it to the jury to find upon one of three conditions, namely: 1. That John Allen stole the letter; 2. That he came into possession of it as owner, and 3. That he acquired it honestly, by loan or otherwise, without acquiring an absolute property in it." Counsel, said the Judge at Circuit instructed the jury that if they would come down on the last of these conclusions, the plaintiff must recover, but if they adopted either of the first two conclusions, their verdict must be for the defendants. Mrs. Stewart, the substantial defendant of course could not argue to the jury for the sake of saving $2,000 that her father stole the letter, although she agreed that it might have been, even according to the complaint, in fact was originally taken wrongfully, notwithstanding that her father's possession was innocent and lawful. Upon the most sensible construction of the verdict, the jury had decided in the affirmative this mixed question of law and fact: that John Allen came into possession of the letter honestly, by loan or otherwise, without acquiring an absolute property in the time he received it?" The undisputed fact was, that Allan had been in possession of it for thirty years, claiming title to it as absolute owner, and from time to time openly showing the letter as his own to various members of the Corporation. Another point made by counsel was, that the letter, if the property of any one beside the writer, belonged to those to whom it was addressed. It was addressed to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York. In 1785 there was no such corporation, and the persons thus addressed incorporated by that name. The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For appellants and defendants, Mr. F. N. Bangs; for respondents and plaintiffs, Mr. Richard O'Gorman and Mr. J. K. Hackett.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

"BELLE BOYD" OBTAINS A DIVORCE.

Belle Boyd Harding vs. *Samuel W. Harding.*—A decree of divorce has just been granted by the Supreme Court in this action. The plaintiff alleged and proved adultery on the part of the husband at a certain house in Crosby-street, in December last. The defendant admitted service of the summons and complaint, and soon after took his departure for California. The case was referred to Mr. Fitch; motion denied. Birt, Jr., vs. Mattison; motion denied without costs. John Maher vs. James Magher; order granted. Schaefer et al. vs. Fatman et al.; motion denied without costs. Robbins vs. Carpenter; motion granted with $10 costs. Stenhouse et. al. vs. Smith et al; default opened on terms. See opinion. Pennsrest et al. vs. Brinckerhoff; motion granted and reference ordered. Taylor vs. Harris; default opened on terms. Kanous vs. Maclean; motion granted on payment of $10 costs. Belle Boyd Harding vs. Samuel W. Harding; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

By Judge Sutherland.

Wm. Niblo vs. John Binsse et al.; general term order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—. JAN. 16

By Judge Monell.

Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company vs. John S. Christie; motion for a receiver granted. In the matter of the application of John Cannon to be appointed guardian *ad litem*; motion granted. Samuel Aldesberger et al. vs. Jonas Schlesinger et al.; motion granted. Samuel A. Swinnerton et al. vs. The Colombian Insurance Company; motion granted. Elijah R. Aurmach vs. The Columbian Insurance Company; motion granted. The New-York Museum Association, by John Banvard, President, vs. John de Pol and another; injunction vacated with costs, and cause referred to a referee to make proof.

By Judge Barbour.

Cornelius Donovan vs. Julia Leary; motion for injunction *pendente lite* denied. Henry B. Davies et al. vs. Joseph Bailey et al.; judgment for defendant, with costs. Geo. W. Breed et al. vs. John T. Hendrickson et al.; judgment for plaintiff as demanded in the complaint.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The business at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, was light, a majority of the cases on the calendar being charges of assault and battery, in many of which the complainants withdrew their complaints. The only interesting cases developed in the proceedings we give below:

TRIFLING WITH THE LAW—DUAL PUNISHMENT.

Cornelius Donovan some days ago stole a blanket valued at $10 from a door in Mulberry-street. He was pursued and captured in possession of the stolen property. Bail was given at the Police Court for his appearance to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions. The case was set down for trial on last second day, but owing to the unaccountable absence of the complainant the defendant was locked up and the trial adjourned. A bench warrant was issued by Justice DOWLING to secure the attendance of Harris Bergeman, the complainant, who reluctantly appeared in court yesterday.

In the meantime Justice DOWLING had possessed himself of the fact that Bergeman had settled the affair with Donovan's bondsman for $30, thus pocketing three times the value of the stolen blanket and giving justice the go by. This fact was brought home to the complainant during the course of the trial yesterday, and when the thief, Donovan, had received his sentence of two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for his crime, Bergeman was called to the bar. Justice DOWLING then reprimanded him severely for his conduct in his effort to defeat the ends of justice to gratify his own miserable avarice, and for his contempt of court in not attending its summons. He, the Justice, deemed it his duty to make public examples of such characters when they came before him, and in this case he ordered that Bergeman be confined in the City Prison for five days, and that he pay a fine of $50, or remain in prison until paid.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Nathaniel Field was charged by a colored man named Earl Hollenbach with beating him at the railroad depot of the Hudson River Railroad Company, in Chambers-street. Hollenbach, it appears, lately obtained employment from the Company, and was doing his work at this place when he was attacked by the defendant, who charged him with working for under-wages. He (the prisoner) threatened to kill Hollenbach, and threw a car coupling at him which struck and cut him. The Court having administered its customary lecture in such cases, touching the right of a man to sell his labor at a price of his own making, found Field guilty of the offence charged, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

CRUELTY.

Dennis McBride was found guilty of driving a horse unfit for labor, and Owen Devlin was found guilty of driving one badly lame. They were fined $10 each.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday tried eleven cases, resulting in convictions in all but one instance. Assistant District-Attorney Robert C. Hutchins represented the people.

TRIALS BY JURY.

A mild-looking colored man, answering to the doubly illustrious name of Cæsar Moultrie, was tried for committing a felonious assault upon another son of Ham calling himself Peter Hollis. When Peter was called upon to testify, he walked very slowly to the witness-stand, as if in an exceedingly feeble condition of body, then seated himself in very deliberate manner, and commenced to roll out the story of his wrongs. In substance, his version of the affair was that on New-Year's night, at a late hour, he accompanied a man named Williams to the prisoner's house, No. 40 Wooster-street. They entered a room where Moultrie and another negro and three or four white women were seated, engaged in a general conversation. Williams commenced to "play" with Cæsar, indulging in such mild demonstrations of frolicsomeness as pulling his ears, slapping his face, and forcibly twisting his curled, knotty wool. At this object of these playful gestures sprang to his feet, and drawing a razor from his pocket, cut, first Williams' throat—"jest a little, not enough to make it bleed, though," and then rushing at the complainant, proceeded, "like as if he wanted to make hash-meat of his (complainant's) head," with the keen weapon, which he wielded with a master-hand. In proof of the extent of his injuries, witness bent forward and displayed irregular cross-lines of adhesive plasters, literally covering the bald roof of his skull and extending to his eyebrows in front, and over both ears to the base of the head behind. This last exhibition gained for him the sympathy of the jury, but when upon examination the fact was developed that the witness and Williams went to the house of the Roman Emperor's namesake, for the purpose of "licking" him, and that this object was fully accomplished, the sympathy vanished into thin air, and a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered, whereupon the accused was discharged.

James Campbell, a young man, and Robert Murphy and Benjamin Murray, boys—all bad looking individuals, were tried for stealing a Chinchilla overcoat, worth $30, from the hall of the dwelling-house No. 42 Thirty-third-street. The complainant, Mr. Abraham Andrews, told a straight story, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "guilty." Campbell was sent to the State Prison for one year, and the others to the House of Refuge.

Three boys, named Hermann Conrad, Thomas Smith and Charles Weisler, were charged with stealing a number of vest-patterns and pieces of cloth, of the value of $43 25, from Jacob Hahn, of No. 4 Avenue D, on the 30th of November last. The jury acquitted Weisler, against whom there was no evidence, and he was accordingly discharged. The others were convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each.

THE GRIFFIN-MOORE HOMICIDE.

A young sailor, named James Griffin, was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of David Moore. He pleaded "not guilty" to this indictment, but offered a plea of "guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree." The particulars of the homicide, briefly stated, are these: On the night of the 11th of December last, the prisoner, accompanied by a shipmate, both of them being in an intoxicated condition, entered the liquor-store of Wm. Gillespie, No. 82 Cherry-street, where they had another drink each. While they were standing before the bar, the deceased, who was sitting on a barrel near by, joined them in their conversation, and he, being slightly inebriated, finished up with a proposal to have a general good-natured boxing match. The parties then went out upon the sidewalk, where they indulged in a scuffle together for a few minutes. Suddenly Griffin withdrew a few paces, and said: "If you do not stop your fooling, I'll shoot you." He then drew a pistol from his pocket, and, aiming it, seemingly, as in his wild warning, at both parties, fired a shot, the ball entering the right side of Moore's body, producing almost instant death. The accused was remanded until this morning, when he will be sentenced.

PLEAS.

Nicholas Ebling, an aged German, of ferocious, brutal appearance, was brought up for trial, under an indictment for an outrage on a little girl named Bertha Enger, scarcely six years of age, who bears on her person the most horrible evidence of the prisoner's guilt. Unfortunately for the cause of justice the little girl was legally incompetent to testify, from the fact that she did not know the nature of an oath. The Court therefore accepted the plea of simple assault and battery, and the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for one year in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $250.

John Bainbrick pleaded guilty of burglary perpetrated upon the premises of Henry Goldestein, of No. 155 Spring-street, on the night of the 6th of January. He was remanded for sentence.

George Thompson, a man 68 years of age, pleaded guilty of burglary. He entered the dwelling-house of Josiah H. Burton on the 27th of December and stole clothing to the amount of $41 worth of clothing, with which he escaped. He was sentenced to cut stone at Sing Sing for two years and six months.

John Henry Knapp, a tin-roofer, pleaded guilty of stealing a gold watch and chain worth $79 from Eliza N. Knapp, of No. 240 West Seventeenth-street, on the 12th inst. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Charles W. Rogers, a boy 16 years of age, pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, in having forcibly entered Mr. Thos. Hooper's looking-glass and picture store in Nassau-street, on the night of the 14th of November last. The prisoner succeeded in carrying away nearly $200 worth of gold leaf, paintings and other property. As it was his first offence, and as he seemed to be penitent, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year only.

Bernard Short and Chas. E. Byrne, pleaded guilty of burglary in having entered a furniture-store at No. 181 First-avenue, on the night of the 4th ult. The prisoners, who were both young men, were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Jack Hayes *alias* Riley, was arraigned for stealing a box containing a number of hat bands worth $42, from the store of Matthew B. Easton, No. 50 Howard-street. He acknowledged his guilt, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 16, 1868.

$23,000	U. S. 6s '71, R..	116¼	100	West. U. Tel.	37½
31,000	U. S. 6-20s, C.	109¼	60	do.	37¾
	62	109¾	100	do. 2d call	37¼
75,000	do.	109¾	100	do.	37¾
1,400	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.		200	Quicksilver	23
	62	109¾	100	do. 2d call	23
18,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C.		100	Mar. Pre.	14½
	64	107¼	100	Pacific Mail	b30 111¼
2,800	U. S. 5-20s, C.		200	do.	111
	65	new 108	200	do.	s60 110¾
25,000	do.	108¼	100	do.	2d call 111
800	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67		340	Adams Ex. Co.	79
	New Issue	105¾	100	do.	b30 79
25,000	do.	106¾	5	do.	78¾
20,000	do.	106¾	100	Wells, Fargo Ex.	48¾
1,000	do.	106¾	100	do.	48½
226,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.,		400	Mer. U. Ex.	38
	65	108¾	200	do.	37¾
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s		1000	N. Y. Cen. R.	127¼
	C	102¾	40	do. 2d call	127¾
50,000	do.	102¾	100	do.	128¼
1,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s.		3400	Erie R.	75
	25	seven. 106½	100	do.	2d call 75
1,000	N. Y. State Bounty Loan R.	106¾	50	N. Y. & N. H. R.	138
45,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63¾	100	Reading R.	93
5,000	do.	63¾	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	26¾
14,000	Tenn. 6s, ex. c.	63	200	do.	26½
1,000	Mo. 6s, R. & St. Jo.		100	Illinois Cen.	136¾
	do. Issue	85	50	do.	136¾
4,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	100	100	do.	2d call 136¾
4,000	N. Car. 6s	50	30	Panama R.	300
1,000	Ga. 6s	84	200	Chic. & Alt. Pf.	79
3,000	Missouri 6s	100	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	61¾
12,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '79	90½	100	do.	61¾
6,000	Chi. City W. L'n	94	30	do.	2d call 61¾
1,000	Erie 3d M	86	400	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf.	72¾
6,000	Mich. So. 1d M.	91	300	Chi. & R. I.	93¾
15,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77¾	100	do.	93¾
1,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	102	200	do.	93¾
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87¾	100	M. & St. P.	2d call 93¾
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	86	100	do.	93¾
9,000	M. & St. P. Pf.	93½	200	do.	93¾

SECOND BOARD.

$93,000	U. S. 6s '81, R.	109¾	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	79¾
79,000	U. S. 6s '81, C.	109¾	400	N. Y. Cen.	122¾
1,050	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		25	do.	122¾
	62	109¾	250	do.	122¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		100	Erie R.	74¾
	65	108¼	200	do.	b30 74¾
12,000	U. S. 5-20s, R.		500	do.	s10 74¾
	65	new 108¾	50	N. Y. & N. H. R.	138
1,000	Tenn. 6s, ex. c.	63	100	Reading R.	93¼
15,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63¾	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	26¾
30,000	do.	61	100	do.	26¾
5,000	N. Car. 6s	49	100	Chic. & R. I.	93¾
100	Canton Co.	52½	100	do.	93¾
100	do.	52¾	20	Mich. Cen.	109¾
100	do.	b30 52¾	300	Ill. Central R.	136¾
50	Adams Express	78¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	61¾
100	do.	78¾	300	Ohio & M. R.	29¾
100	Wells, Fargo & Co.	47¼	1300	do.	29¾
200	do.	47¼	400	do.	29¾
100	do.	47	200	Chi. & Alton R.	135
100	Mer. U. Ex.	37¾	100	Chi. & Alton, Pf.	139
100	do.	37			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co.	53	400	M. & St. P. Pf.	65¾
200	do.	53¾	600	Reading R.	93
300	do.	53¾	500	do.	c. b10 93
300	do.	53¾	200	Ohio & Miss R.	30¾
100	do.	54	200	M. S. & N. I.	27¼
100	Quicksilver	24¾	1800	Clev. & Pitts.	94
200	do.	24¾	1000	do.	95
100	Pacific M.	b15 111¾	500	do.	b3 94
100	do.	111¾	500	do.	s60 93¾
200	do.	111¾	400	do.	b30 94¼
100	Mer. U. Ex.	38	400	do.	c 93¾
400	N. Y. Cen.	123	800	Clev. & Tol.	103¼
300	do.	123¾	100	do.	103¾
2600	Erie R.	75¾	300	do.	b3 103¾
1800	do.	75	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	96¾
800	do.	b3 75¼	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	61¾
400	do.	b10 75¾	500	do.	61¾
200	do.	b5 75¾	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73¾
100	Mil. & St. Paul	89¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co.	b10 52¾	300	Hud. Riv. R.	129¾
200	do.	b10 52¾	500	Tol., W. & W.	45¾
300	do.	b10 52¾	500	do.	45
500	Mer. U. Ex.	37¾	100	do.	44¾
200	do.	37¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65
100	do.	37¾	100	do.	s10 64¾
100	Quick. Min.	24¾	100	do.	64¾
500	Adams Ex.	b30 79	200	P. Ft. W. & C.	100¾
50	do.	79	300	do.	100¾
100	do.	78¾	800	Ohio & Miss. R.	29¾
600	Pacific Mail	111	55	Mich. Cen.	109¾
1100	do.	110¾	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	26¾
200	do.	111¾	100	Clev. & Pitts.	95
100	do.	b10 111¾	200	do.	s10 93¾
100	do.	c 111¾	1500	do.	93¾
100	W. U. Tel.	37½	200	do.	93¾
1300	N. Y. Cen.	123¾	200	do.	b15 93¾
300	do.	s10 122¾	200	do.	s5 93¾
200	do.	c 122¾	300	C., R. I. & P.	96¾
2800	Erie Railroad	74¾	100	do.	96¾
300	do.	75¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	61¾
600	do.	c 74¾	200	do.	61
200	do.	b10 74¾	100	Cleve. & Tol.	102¾
200	Harlem R. R.	124¾	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72¾
500	do.	b30 125	300	do.	b3 73¾
400	Reading R.	92¾	100	do.	b10 73¾
200	do.	c 93½	200	do.	73¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	52¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64¾
200	do.	b10 52¾	100	do.	64¾
300	do.	b10 52¾	600	do.	64¾
100	do.	52¾	100	do.	63¾
100	do.	52¾	200	do.	63¾
1200	Pacific Mail	109¾	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	26¾
300	do.	109¾	400	do.	26¾
200	do.	s10 109¾	200	do.	b10 26¾
100	do.	109¾	20	do.	b5 26¾
800	West. U. Tel.	36¾	100	do.	s10 26¾
200	do.	37	300	Ohio & Miss. R.	29
700	N. Y. Cen. R.	123¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	95¾
500	Erie R.	74¾	200	do.	b10 92¾
500	do.	b3 74¾	200	do.	s10 92¾
500	do.	b10 74¾	100	Clev. & Tol.	103¾
1200	Reading R.	92¾	200	do.	b10 96¾
300	do.	92¾	100	do.	96¾
100	Mil. & St. P.	89¾	400	Chic., R. I. & P.	96¾
200	do.	89¾	400	Chic. & N. W. R.	61¾
100	do.	89¾	100	do.	61¾

THURSDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold early in the forenoon were at 109¾@139¾, as against 140¼ ₱ cent. at the close of business last night. The price soon after rose to 140¼@140⅝ ₱ cent. again, and this change was received before 1:30 o'clock by sales at 139¾@140¼ ₱ cent. At 2:30 the quotation was 139@139¼ ₱ cent. Later in the afternoon the sales were at 139@140⅛, closing about 139¾ at 4 P. M. The market continues extremely feverish, but in the main it seems more difficult on the part of the speculators for a rise to keep up the excitement above 140 ₱ cent. than it was day before yesterday, when they succeeded for a short time in placing the price at 142@141¼ ₱ cent. The novelty of the sensational telegrams from Washington has evidently passed away, and with all the efforts to keep the sensation alive, but little progress is made in creating a real distrust in the continuance of law and order at Washington, as between Congress and the President, or the President and Gen. GRANT. Our politicians may have a blustering way of discussing these difficulties, but the American people have no idea of settling them after this fashion, and it is safe to assume that neither the President nor Congress will dare contravene their good sense and moderation by any overt act of violence whatever. Of all the ridiculous telegrams of the last day or two, was the one of last night, to the purport that the Secretary *of the Treasury* would ignore, by a general order from his Department, the acts of the *Secretary of War*. The story is contradicted to-day, and no doubt on authority. Another story last night that the *Secretary of State* was preparing a similar fulmination against his War colleague has not yet been confirmed, and it is fair to predict that it will not be.

The Foreign Exchanges are steady to-day, on the basis of 109¾@109¾ for 60-day standard bills on London. Short sight bills are made quite freely at a difference of only ⅛@¼ per cent. from the 60-day rates against United States 5-20s now going abroad again.

The Money rates to the Stock Brokers are 5@6 ₱ cent. on call, and to the Discount Brokers 7@8 ₱ cent. on approved short Merchant paper. The market is working very easy, and the passage of the Anti-Contraction bill by the Senate yesterday will impart steadiness to financial affairs, and a better confidence than at the close of the Old Year in trade circles. This plain, common-sense measure is about all that is immediately demanded by the country of Congress on the Currency question. There is no clamor for expansion, and the mistake of the Secretary in resisting the prompt passage of this bill was in assuming that to stop the contraction of Greenbacks—of which there is now really no superabundance, and would not be tomorrow if the Treasury and the Banks were paying Specie—means expansion. It signifies nothing of the sort, and the measure really aims at nothing more, and will be satisfied with nothing less, than to put a stop to all arbitrary and discretionary changes in the volume of this circulation, at once and for years to come.

The Public Funds were firm in prices and fairly active in the amount of business done. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange, the *Bull* speculation flagged on the New-York and Western Roads, and the market was not only dull and lower, but the *Bearish* interest appeared to take courage, and in the afternoon the sales of the morning were followed by a further weakness in prices. The Miscellaneous Stocks were, with the single exception of Canton Company, also lower than yesterday, and on the Atlantic Mail Shares there was at the late Boards a drop to 101 ₱ cent., and Pacific Mail was sold down to 109@108 ₱ cent. The State Bonds were steady on New-Yorks, Tennessees and Missouris, and 1 ₱ cent. lower on North Carolinas.

After the late Boards broke up the Railways was partially better, and the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. We hear that a large amount of first-class 60-day Bills on London was done at 109¾ ₱ cent. for the Cunard steamer to-morrow. Gold was quiet at 139¼@139¾ ₱ cent. at 5 P. M.:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	102¾	102¾	Missouris	99¾	100
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109¾	109¾	Tennessees	61¾	61¾
U. S. Com. 5-20s	109¾	109¾	N. West. Prof.	73¾	73¾
U. S. Central	122¾	123	Rock Island	96¾	96¾
Erie	74¾	74¾	Fort Wayne	100¾	100
Hudson	129¾	129¾	W. U. Telegraph	37¾	37¾
Reading	92¾	93¼	St. Paul Pref.	65¾	64
Mich. Southern	97	96¾	St. Paul Com.	89¾	89
Ohio and Miss.	30¾	30¾	Pacific Mail	111¾	109
Pittsburgh	95	95¾	American Gold	139¾	139¼
Ill. Cen. Sc.	136¾	136¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1881	109¾	6-20 com., small	105
6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾	6 ₱ cent. comp., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 1, 1865, coupon	109¾	Oregon, 6 ₱ cent., yearly	100
5-20 6s 2, 1865	110	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 3, 1865	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 1, 1865, reg.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 2, 1865, reg.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 3, 1865, reg.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 1, 1865, coup.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 2, 1865, coup.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 3, 1865, coup.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
6-20 com., small	105	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
6-20 coup., small	105¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
Oregon, yearly	100	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 1, 1865, reg.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 2, 1865, reg.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 3, 1865, reg.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 1, 1865, coup.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 2, 1865, coup.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 6s 3, 1865, coup.	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 com., small	105	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-20 coup., small	105¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
Oregon, yearly	100	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
10-40 registered, 1874	103¼	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
10-40 6-20 & 1,000, 1874	103¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-10 3d series	105¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾
5-10 3d series	105¾	6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c., 1870	101¼	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99¾
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	106¾	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99¾
N. Y. B'y loan	106	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868	101¼	Illinois 6s con. 1879	99¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	102¾	Illinois War Loan	99¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	101¾	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874, 6s	101¾	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c.	63¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	101¾	Tennessee new bds.	63¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1876	100	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	97¾	Georgia 6s, new bds.	93¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	92¾	North Carolina 6s, r. o.	50
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	43
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	103¾	Missouri 6s	99¼
Illinois 6 ₱ c., 1875	100¾	Missouri R. & St. Jo. 6s	85
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99¾	Missouri Pacific R. 1s	99¾
Illinois res. 1863	99¾	California 7s	1.6
Ill. 6s con., '79 aft. 1862	99¾	Connecticut 6s	98¾
Ill. 6s con., '79 aft. 1862	99¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	181¼	American Exchange	114
Mechanics'	115	Bank of the Republ.	112
America	135	Bank of North Am'a.	101
City	190	Hanover	108
Phenix	104	Irving	106¾
North River	117	Metropolitan	106
Fulton	156	Continental	100¾
State of New-York	106½	Marine	140
Commerce	115½	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Broadway	235	Central National	102¾
Ocean	100	Fourth National	108¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91¾	Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	87¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Han. & St. J. and gr'nts.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	87	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91¾	Tol. & W. 2d M.	71¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	66¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76-'122		Gt. Western 1st M. '68-'83	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MARTHA. Characters by Mr. William Castle, Mr. A. C. Campbell, Mr. E. Seguin, Mr. Peakes, Mrs. E. Seguin, Miss C. Richings.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M. Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society of New-York.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Mme. Anna Isgrango, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signor Orlandini, Signor Masquillani. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st. near 6th-av.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Mme. Adelaide Ristori as Marie Antoinette.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, H. T. Ringgold, W. H. Pope, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Mary Gannon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. L. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
PEEP O'DAY. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
PALE JANET, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE FRONT RING, AND DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE--EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
READINGS FROM DICKENS, by Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Brooklyn.
CHARLES DICKENS READINGS. "David Copperfield" and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party."

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Notice.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cable conveys to us a report that Lord BLOOMFIELD, the British Minister to Austria, and Lord CLARENDON, have departed for Rome to invoke the Pope's influence for the suppression of the Fenian agitation. It was rumored in London that Capt. DEASEY, the rescued Fenian, had been captured, but nothing definite was known. Two Irish-American Fenians had, however, been taken into custody. Dispatches from the East refer to the alarm caused in Turkey by the aggressive policy of the Russian Government. The St. Petersburgh *Gazette* affirms that both England and France have urged the Sultan to make naval and military preparations on the Mediteranean. It is asserted in Paris that the banker JECKER proposes to sue the French Government for the recovery of the $13,000,000 due on the Franco-Mexican bonds held by him. The frigate *Novara* had reached Trieste, and the Archdukes, proceeding aboard, had covered the catafalque containing MAXIMILIAN'S remains with flowers.

The French mail steamship *Periers*, from Havre Jan. 2, and Brest Jan. 4, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

CONGRESS.

A communication from Secretary STANTON, giving a list of volunteer officers retained in the military service, was received in the Senate yesterday and referred to the Military Committee. The consideration of the bill to permit naval officers to act as Consuls was resumed, but the question was not disposed of. The bill for the establishment of a School of Mines was also discussed, but at the expiration of the morning hour was laid aside, and the House bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the execution of the Reconstruction laws and for the Quartermaster's Department, was taken up. After the adoption of several amendments the bill was passed, and now goes back to the House for concurrence. The bill for the repeal of the cotton tax was called up by Mr. SHERMAN, who spoke in favor of receding from the amendment previously made, the House having refused to concur. Mr. MORRILL and Mr. CONKLING opposed this proposition. Without coming to a vote the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House of Representatives resolutions upon the subject of international copyright and the removal of obstructions in the Savannah River, were adopted. Resolutions of citizens of Massachusetts in regard to the rights of American citizens in foreign countries, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A report from the Committee on Appropriations suggested the referring of the estimates of the additional appropriations required for the Agricultural Department for the coming fiscal year, to the Committee on Claims, such action being finally taken upon it. During the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the bill extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad in Iowa. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, denounced the bill, and Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, with Messrs. PRICE, JULIAN and PETERS, defended it, which was finally passed. Several executive communications were received, and two of them, from Secretary STANTON, were ordered to be printed, so that, Mr. GARFIELD said, the Secretary of War might be thus recognized. The Senate amendments to the Anti-Contraction bill were taken from the Speaker's table and reported to the Committee on Ways and Means. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, Messrs. ELIOT, LOUGHRIDGE, PAINE, KERR, BOUTWELL and DAWES participating in the discussion. A bill was next introduced to regulate the deposit of the public funds, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. At 4:30 o'clock the House took a recess, and reassembled at 7 o'clock. At the evening session the debate on the Reconstruction bill was resumed, an animated discussion springing up between Messrs. BINGHAM and ELDRIDGE. No vote was taken on the bill when the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to amend the Constitutional Convention Act by facilitating its proceedings after the recess last Fall. A bill was introduced to amend the military code, and a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which was passed the bill to raise $500,000 for the relief of the poor of New-York. This motion was tabled, as was also a concurrent resolution directing the institution of proceedings to test the validity of the contracts for the repairs of the canals made by the contracting board in 1866.

In the House, the bill to extend the time for the collection of license fees in the Metropolitan Police District, was read for the third time, and passed.

GENERAL.

A terrible tragedy was enacted yesterday in Philadelphia. While Mrs. LUCY GRAHAM was in waiting upon her mother-in-law, who was lying at the point of death, RODMAN GRAHAM, her husband, entered the room, and without any provocation discharged a pistol at her, the contents of which entered her brain. Mrs. GRAHAM cannot live. The murderer, who delivered himself into custody at once, claimed that he had done the deed to revenge himself for an attempt once made by his wife to poison him.

Four men yesterday entered the house of JOHN BENNINGHOOF, near Situvilla, Penn., and robbed it of over $100,000, most of which was in currency. The robbers were disguised, and by threatening with their revolvers succeeded in tying Mr. BENNINGHOOF, his wife, two sons and the hired man and his wife, after which the robbery was accomplished. The robbers also stole three horses and a sleigh.

DANIEL A. RHODES and JOHN COE, parties engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit silver and gold coin in a shanty in the woods about two miles below the Niagara Suspension Bridge, were yesterday arrested by Deputy United States Marshal TOLLES. A quantity of genuine and bogus coin, together with the implements, acids, &c., was secured.

A serious railway accident happened on Tuesday on the Alleghany Valley Railroad. Two gravel trains, when near Franklin, Venango County, Penn., came into collision; a caboose car attached to one of them was badly damaged, and three of its occupants were killed.

Late advices from Rio de Janeiro, received *via* London, report the reinforcement of the Allied army before Humaita, and the anticipated falling back of Gen. LOPEZ and his forces upon Ascencion the capital.

Two white and two black men, well known horse-cotton thieves were, on Monday, secured in Mississippi by a party of men who found in their possession some stolen property. The thieves were at once shot dead.

A fire occurred yesterday at Monmouth, Ill., which destroyed property to the value of $20,000.

A letter, written in 1785 by Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON to the Mayor and Common Council of this City, is the subject of litigation at present in the Supreme Court. Some time ago the case was tried before a Judge and jury, and a verdict assessing the value of the letter at $2,050 was rendered. From the judgment entered on this verdict an appeal was taken by the defendants. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The Republican General Committee held a meeting at their rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening, and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. The Executive Committee agreed to meet Saturday evening, to make arrangements for holding primary elections to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Syracuse next month.

The inquest in the case of PETER LIND, who was killed on New-Year's Day, was concluded yesterday. The verdict declares that GEORGE HAMMELL caused his death, and HENRY MULLER was accessory before the fact. MULLER is in custody, but HAMMELL is still at large.

A bold robbery was committed on Wednesday afternoon by an unknown man, who entered the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Broadway and Wall-street, and quietly took possession of Government and Railway bonds worth $15,000, and walked off. He has not been arrested.

The Radical Republican General Committee held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening. The only business transacted was the appointing of a committee of nine by the Chairman, to consider the claims of contestants for seats.

A duel was fought yesterday morning near Paterson, N. J., between a merchant of this city and a Wall-street bank clerk, in which the latter shot the former in the head, inflicting serious scalp wounds. The trouble originated at a ball lately held at Irving Hall.

A decree of divorce was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge CARDOZO presiding, in the action entitled BELLE BOYD HARDING *vs.* SAMUEL W. HARDING.

We are indebted to M. GABRIEL SEWALL, the courteous purser of the steamship *Pereire* for late files of French journals.

Cotton was more active and firmer in price yesterday. A moderate business was reported in Breadstuffs, buyers in most instances having had any existing advantage. A little more movement was noted in Provisions, particularly in Lard, Beef, Butter and Cheese. Groceries were quiet. The freight engagements were limited.

Transactions in Beef Cattle continue active, with firm prices and tolerably quick sales. Extras 18c.@19c. ₱ lb., net weight. Sheep are heavy, with depressed prices. The supply of Live Hogs exceeds the requirements of the trade. Prices are on the decline. Trade was dull at ¼c.@½c. lower than the quotations of last Tuesday, 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb. being the top of the market. Fat Calves are in excellent request at 10c.@12c. and upwards ₱ lb., live weight. Calves that are "hog-dressed," if fat, sell for 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.

Matters in Washington.

The storm of the first three days of the week has given place to a more pacific atmosphere. Congress has again, for the hundredth time within the last two years, demonstrated its supremacy over all possible obstacles; and as one after another gave way before it, it found at last that the struggle could not be continued for want of an adversary capable of standing erect. JOHNSON it takes especial pleasure in prostrating at every opportunity; but as, after overthrowing him everywhere else, it has just floored him in his own Cabinet, it must now be perfectly satisfied with the result of its efforts in that direction. We should think it must have convinced even itself by this time of the unlimited scope of its powers—not, it is true, under the Constitution, but, what may seem even finer, "outside" of that once all-controlling parchment. Assuredly, everybody else has learned the fact. Its force there is none to dispute.

This, therefore, having been settled and established, at least for the present session and the existing administration, we think Congress might abate any further demonstrations in its behalf. All these measures now before them intended to furnish further proof of it can be laid aside without loss. And even if the adversary should now and then make a sort of show of vitality by inconsequential movements, it would be the part of magnanimity to refrain from making a tremendous uproar about it. The country will think none the less of them for this self-abnegation, and their chances of retaining the power which they are so fond of displaying will be very considerably augmented. If it were worth while, we would remind them of the observation of SHAKESPEARE to the effect that it is an excellent thing to "have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it like a giant;" and also of the observation immediately following the above, about the folly of those possessed of a little brief authority when they play fantastic tricks that make the dramatic angels weep. If SHAKESPEARE had not the American Congress in his prophetic eye when he delivered himself of these figures, they are none the less applicable to the present times on that account. They embody ideas which are not unworthy the contemplation even of members of Congress.

The President gives no sign of attempting anything further in reference to the Stanton imbroglio, and if he permits it to rest where it now is, it will soon pass out of sight. The President is not required to invite Mr. STANTON to any of his Cabinet meetings, and STANTON is not required by his position to attend them. He can perform all the official duties of his place without ever entering the President's house, and the President has now so little power over that or any other department that his relations with it are merely nominal. But we should suppose that, as Mr. STANTON now feels himself so completely vindicated, his better judgment would impel him to resign. Leaving out of sight the ordinary ideas of amicable courtesy which should prevail in such quarters, he cannot expect to serve the country to the best advantage as he is now situated. And he cannot imagine that he is the only man capable of vindicating public justice in the War Department, or that he can administer its affairs better than others whom the President could nominate and the Senate confirm. The public interests or the Freedman's Bureau have certainly not suffered while his office was under GRANT's control, and GRANT is not the only civil or military functionary able to give general satisfaction to all parties.

It is an absolute necessity of the country that things should now be permitted to settle into something like decency, and that Congress should give some attention to the practical interests of the people. So far as Congress is concerned, the quarrel with the President has now reached its logical conclusion. Having got to this point, it is high time that oth r things were attended to.

The Negro in Politics.

The following paragraph, said to be quoted from the Washington correspondence of the Boston *Commonwealth*, is going the rounds of the Press:

"In conversation with their fellow members on the floor of the House, during the session of Thursday, Messrs. GARFIELD and BINGHAM, of Ohio, both influential men, expressed their deliberate opinion that, to quote their own words, *'the negro must be thrown overboard;'* and prominent Radicals confess that they look to see many others of the party sink to the same level."

With all due respect to the *Commonwealth*, which is a Radical paper of the Wendell Phillips faith, we do not believe that Messrs. GARFIELD and BINGHAM ever said anything of the kind. It is not at all like either of them either to express such sentiments or to entertain them. They are both "Radicals" in their political faith,—a good deal less extreme and reckless than some of their colleagues, it may be, but not at all disposed either to restrict the rights, civil or political, of the negro, or to underrate his importance as an element in the pending political contest.

No party has anything whatever to gain by "throwing the negro overboard:" and any party that has anything to lose will certainly lose it by denying him any of his rights, or by attempting to reduce him to a condition of political, civil or personal serfdom. The nation has made him free, and it owes him protection in the enjoyment of his freedom and of his rights as a free citizen, and the exercise of that degree of political power which may safely and wisely be confided to his hands. No party can maintain itself on the narrow and illiberal theory that this is exclusively a "white man's government," and that none but white men have any claim to share in our fundamental principle of self-government, when they are duly qualified therefor. The people have no sympathy with such a sentiment. It has no place in the large and generous liberty which our Government was framed to establish and maintain.

But, on the other hand, the people do not sympathize with the attempt to put into the hands of the negroes of the Southern States, just released from a cruel, degrading and disabling servitude, the absolute shaping of our national policy and the decision of our destiny for many years to come. They do not wish the negro "thrown overboard," but neither do they think it wise nor just that he should be put in absolute command of the ship of State. Under the law which Congress proposes to enforce upon the South, the negro vote will decide the political complexion of six or eight, and probably of all the Southern States; and this, it is assumed, will decide the Presidential election and the policy of the nation for a good many years to come. If this programme be carried out we shall not only have given the late slaves their freedom, but shall have conferred upon them the power of shaping the policy, the laws, the destiny of our Republic in this crisis of its fate.

We do not believe that the people are prepared for so tremendous a step. They do not believe it necessary for the security of the negro in any of his rights of person or of property, any more than they believe it necessary for the salvation of the nation from another rebellion. They regard both as *pretexts* for an act which has its real motive in the interest and ambition of a political party.

Cotton Manufactures.

The good profits of this business for the eight years following 1857 ought to have prepared those interested to encounter a loss afterward. To shrink from $1 75 per pound in 1864 down to 17½ cents in 1867, would seem to insure an enormous loss. The success with which this remarkable transition has been accomplished is wonderful, and stockholders are to be congratulated that they have seen the result attained, and a sound, low-price basis reached, without being called upon to contribute back any portion of their recent large dividends.

It is said to be the fact that there is not a cotton-mill in New-England which has not lost money the last six months, under a statement of accounts which exhibits the stock of goods, and of cotton in bale and in process, at the present shrunken values, for it has been a fall of about fifty per cent. since August.

But these new stands are on solid ground. There cannot be another shrink of fifteen cents per pound in cotton and still more in goods. True, there is no activity in trade. Cotton goods have continued to fall month after month until they are so near to the old ante-war gold prices that consumers will not long hold aloof.

Trade wants but an impulse to set it in active motion all along the line, and it is believed that impulse will be given whenever Congress shall have banished doubt and fear by enacting a *determined* financial policy, although it may not be the wisest possible in anybody's estimation.

Whatever depresses the trade in the products of our manufacturing industry bears more or less adversely on all other business. Hence the small sales of cotton "to spinners" in all the markets, as compared with former years, and the dullness in coastwise freights.

Until the change comes stockholders must accept small or no dividends, and the mills be run close both in stock and wages, if run at all.

Gen. Hancock and His Accusers.

It is the fashion in certain quarters to sneer at Gen. HANCOCK as "a Copperhead." Mr. FARNSWORTH denounces him as "the enemy of his Government," declaring by way of confirmation that he is "the idol of the disloyal, the rebel, the traitor;" and the same charges are preferred by others with even greater personal venom. The House marks its disapproval of his course by what is equivalent to a vote of censure, and a proposition is pending to muster him out of the service. Now, these attacks are inexplicable, except on the supposition that HANCOCK has suddenly and by some gross act forfeited the favor which he so gallantly earned in the field. Denunciation and punishment imply misconduct and disgrace; and what has HANCOCK done that looks like either? What sins of omission or commission can be imputed to him as the General commanding the Fifth Military District, that his brilliant record as a soldier should be thus roughly obscured and the service he rendered the country thus quickly forgotten?

We have not to search far for an answer. In the administration of the affairs of his district, HANCOCK has acted on the principle that the military power in a republic should be seen and felt as little as possible—that it should be exercised only when local civil authority is unable to enforce the law, or for any purpose arrays itself against Federal jurisdiction. In the application of this principle, he has interfered somewhat with the projects and personal interests of the extreme Radicals of Louisiana, and has persistently refused to be a party to their disreputable squabbles. In this, and this only, he is arraigned in Congress as "the enemy of his Government." And having had the misfortune of being cheered at the theatre and complimented in a special message by Mr. JOHNSON, he is held up to the scorn of his patriotic countrymen as "the idol of the disloyal, the rebel, the traitor." So easily are hard-won honors lost! So unjustly is what is true and right maligned when these qualities block the game of partisanship!

Gen. HANCOCK's accusers attempt to justify their harsh judgments by a reference to his orders, issued since entering upon active duty. In these, we are told, is the evidence of his treason. Let us see, then, what these orders really are, and wherein they conflict with loyalty or republicanism. Of the five or six which have obtained general circulation, three possess no particular significance. The revocation of Gen. MOWER's removals and appointments doubtless excited the displeasure of individuals concerned, but involved no point to which the most critical could object. And the more recent order relative to Boards of Registration is similarly unexceptionable. It disclaims an imputed purpose to fix arbitrary rules for the guidance of the Boards, and reminds them that they "are to look to the laws alone for rules to govern them in the discharge of their duties"—not a very popular piece of advice now-a-days, but proper and timely nevertheless.

The orders which have been singled out for attack in Congress are those which refer to the jury lists of Louisiana and the trial of civil cases in that State. The former is that which the President was indiscreet enough to thrust before Congress as in harmony with his policy; and the two, taken together, are the pretext on which HANCOCK's punishment is demanded. We, however, want no more conclusive evidence than that which these documents afford of the soundness of the views by which his official conduct is governed, and their eminent adaptation to the present condition of the South.

The jury order, strictly speaking, amounts to no more than the rescinding of an order issued some time ago in the department, excluding from the jury-box all citizens not qualified for registration as voters under the reconstruction acts. The measure which HANCOCK by this proceeding set aside was one of a series of arbitrary interferences with the civil laws of Louisiana, having no foundation in the reconstruction acts themselves, and no motive except the general desire to multiply disabilities which is one of the worst characteristics of the Radical zealot. HANCOCK quashed the order in question on the ground that it embarrassed the ordinary tribunals of the State, and sought to produce a result which could only be lawfully reached through the action of the local Legislature. Better reasons for intervention could not be wished for; and the general principle with which their enunciation was supported is equally unassailable. "The true and proper use of military power"—are the General's words—"beside defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government, and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property." Is this Copperheadism? Is this the language of an "enemy of his Government?" Is this a doctrine which the American people should be asked to repudiate? Yet this, the opening sentence of the order, is the key to its spirit. Not neglect of duty, not partiality for the "disloyal, the rebel, the traitor," but on the contrary, a clear and just sense of the relations of the military to the civil power, prompted the declaration—"The Commanding-General, in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, will maintain the just power of the judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference." Is this is a declaration that should incur Congressional rebuke and be visited by official degradation?

The same conception of military duty in regard to purely civil matters pervades the order of the 1st inst., touching the local administration of justice. Here is the body of the obnoxious document:

"Applications have been made at these headquarters implying the existence of an arbitrary authority in the Commanding-General touching purely civil controversies. One petitioner solicits this action, another that, and each refers to some special consideration of grace or favor, which he supposes to exist, and which should influence this department.

The number of such applications and the waste of time they involve make it necessary to declare that the administration of civil justice appertains to the regular courts. The rights of litigants do not depend on the views of the General; they are to be adjudged and settled according to the laws. Arbitrary power, such as he has been urged to assume, has no existence here; it is not found in the laws of LOUISIANA or TEXAS; it cannot be derived from any act or acts of Congress. He is restrained by a constitution and prohibited from action in many particulars.

The Major-General commanding takes occasion to repeat that, while discharging judicial functions in civil cases, he can suffer no forcible resistance to the execution of process of the courts."

The fact that the official utterance of views so completely in harmony with the principles of popular and constitutional government subjects their author to abuse as an abettor of rebels and a fomenter of treason, is a strange commentary on the blindness and folly of the radical frenzy. For the succession of usurpations which have in some departments marked the progress of military government—for acts subordinating the authority of the law to the will of a soldier—Congress has had not a syllable of remonstrance nor the faintest token of displeasure. But when a General enters upon duty with a vivid remembrance of his obligations to the civil government, and an honest aversion to the despotism which tries to conceal its enormity by bellowing about loyalty, he is pounced upon as a traitor who must be promptly disgraced.

There might be some excuse for the harsh interpretation of HANCOCK's conduct if in his anxiety to uphold the civil power he had proved faithless to his trust as an administrator of the Reconstruction acts. But, so far as we know, no specific charge of this sort has been preferred against him. Nowhere has he displayed indifference to the great overruling object of his command. In Louisiana, as in Georgia and Virginia, reconstruction is running its course according to the law, and the fault will not be HANCOCK's if it fail.

MINOR TOPICS.

We had yesterday, as a matter of course, all sorts of absurd rumors as to everybody's *intentions* in regard to the Stanton *imbroglio*. The President was about to issue a proclamation forbidding army officers and everybody else from obeying any orders from Mr. STANTON. The Secretary of the Treasury was about to instruct his clerks not to recognize Mr. STANTON. Gen. GRANT was involved in a terrible dilemna by something he had said to the President, and was about to make an explanation. And all Washington, which is supposed to mean all the nation, was said to be in a state of terrible excitement. To-day, equally as a matter of course, we have all these reports contradicted. They came from the best authority, to be sure, but turned out to be entirely untrue. We take some credit for our own correspondence in Washington, that it is less frequently betrayed into giving currency to these absurd reports than that of some of our contemporaries.

Gen. GRANT simply obeyed the law when he vacated the War Department upon the Senate's refusing to concur in Mr. STANTON's suspension from office. And it is perfectly safe to take it for granted that he will do the same thing in all cases, and in whatever emergencies may arise. If anybody is in haste to inaugurate the style of republicanism which prevails in Mexico, where every official who wears a sword, draws it to enforce his own views of public policy, they must get somebody besides Gen. GRANT to begin the game. Whenever the law vests in him any discretion as to the course he shall pursue he will use it; but he is not likely ever to assert his own opinions by acting against the law.

Gen. BUTLER is reported to have said in Washington, on his return from Richmond, that "the Radicals in Virginia cannot carry their Constitution unless they have the State Government given to them." We may look, therefore, for the speedy introduction into Congress of *another* Reconstruction bill, entitled "A bill making the Radicals a present of the State Government of Virginia in order to enable them to carry the election, and for other purposes." The Supreme Court will probably be prohibited by act of Congress from declaring such a bill unconstitutional except by a unanimous vote,—or from pronouncing the decision even then, until after the election has been carried.

It is reported from Washington that Gen. GRANT visited Congress yesterday and urged a postponement of the new Reconstruction bill. This is quite in accordance with the practical good sense which marks all his actions; but we fear it will be ineffectual. The bill, it will not have escaped attention, is pressed most earnestly by those who are not considered friendly to the General as a candidate for the Presidency, and this class of its friends will probably be still more anxious for it when they find that he does not desire the position it gives him. In our judgment they are very much mistaken if they suppose that he will injure himself in any way by performing the duties which the bill imposes on him.

The Democrats who have control of the Assembly are making a splendid beginning in way of retrenchment and reform. We have been told over and over again that the only way to promote economy, stop corruption and secure a wise, just and pure administration of affairs, is to turn the Republicans out and put Democrats in. The first act of these splendid reforms is to double the number and of course the cost of officers of the Assembly, and the second is to pass a bill authorizing the Comptroller of this City to distribute *half a million* of dollars among the poor! This is certainly promising. If it is followed up vigorously, as it is quite likely to be, our Democratic reformers will exhaust the public funds and public patience in very short order.

The South Carolina Convention, now in session, has a colored majority of ten. The haughtiest of all the States is therefore completely at the mercy of a race who but lately were its slaves. We should think that those gentlemen who are still engaged in demanding the subjugation of the Southern aristocracy, might be satisfied that the work is approaching completion.

The Louisiana Republican Convention have nominated a white man for Governor of the State and a black man for Lieutenant-Governor. The first negro (DUMAS) nominated for the Lieutenant-Governorship refused it on the ground that he would not occupy any subordinate position in the party. With him it was the Governorship or nothing, and he was not afraid to let the fact be known for the future guidance of all concerned. Finally, however, another black (Mr. DUNN) accepted the nomination; and, for anything we know to the contrary, he will run and be elected. The fact of Mr. DUMAS' declension may furnish a warning to the Wendell Phillips party who are demanding the nomination of FRED. DOUGLASS or some other colored man for the Vice-Presidency in the Presidential campaign of this year. It will be well for them to find out in advance whether their man will accept a subordinate position. It would be mortifying to find the nomination contemptuously refused after it had been tendered.

We have mentioned the reduction of the wages of the Pennsylvania iron-workers at the opening of the year. We now learn from Massachusetts that the wages of the operatives at some of the largest establishments there are to be reduced ten to twenty per cent. at the beginning of next month. This applies to companies at Springfield, at Lawrence, at Holyoke, and other places. At Lawrence, the reduction (5 per cent.) has just taken place, and we are told that the hands agreed to accept it, being convinced that it would be better to keep the mills in operation, and thus secure employment, than to refuse a reduction of wages and thus oblige the mills to close. The stockholders in some of the manufacturing corporations, say that it would be better for their interests if operations were to cease until business prospects are improved. Both parties are showing good sense by their present course.

Rev. Col. CHIVINGTON, the perpetrator of the awful Indian massacre in Colorado, has returned to preaching. There is nothing in the entire history of human cruelty more horrible than the "Chivington Massacre." The women and children and old men and unborn babes whose blood he reveled in, can never be forgotten. The ordinary statements in the case are not exaggerated; for the facts were all gathered and published and laid before Congress by an investigating committee, and the circumstances and all the details were proven in a way to put them beyond dispute. They are, moreover, accessible to everybody, as they were printed by order of Congress. There was an outcry for his punishment at one time, but it soon died away, and we now hear of his reappearance as a clergyman in a church in Nebraska City. We are sure he might at least have saved the Christian name this shame; and we think the church might at least have possessed grace enough to refrain from inviting such a man to teach them the "sweet and tender" doctrines of the gospel. We trust the Methodist body in that section of the country will take this matter in hand.

Mr. DELMAR, the Statistical Director at Washington, has shown commendable industry in gathering facts of all kinds, to show the ground we have passed over as a good guide for the future. But there are many points in which Congress might make the operations of this bureau more effective than it is. For instance, in the matter of railroads; nearly every State has laws compelling yearly accurate returns of all important facts connected with these great interests, which exist by virtue of State authority. But the General Government has also claims upon these roads for the purposes of internal revenue, and there could be no impropriety in requiring and putting into operation a complete and uniform system of returns from all railways to the statistical bureau, of their annual progress and condition, working expenses, gross receipts, number of employes, length of road and general report on stations, engines, cars, &c.—points which a careful consideration of the matter would make evident as of interest and importance. We have many such improvements to make before our loose institutions will work as effectively as the compact Governments of the old world.

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre.

The first performance, last night, of the tragedy based on BELLINI's opera of "Norma," with Mme. RISTORI as the unhappy heroine, seemed to awaken fresh interest in a story as hackneyed as any in the Italian repertory. The theatre was quite full in every part. "Norma," as an opera, was little else than the fable of Medea licked into lyric form, and consequently, as a tragedy, it is scarcely more than another version of that ancient tale of disastrous love. The character of *Norma* runs nearly the whole scale of womanly passion, and affords Mme. RISTORI every opportunity for the display of her great talent. During the second act, in which occurs *Adelgisa's* artless confession of her affection for *Pollio*, to the very last person in the world who should have heard it, Mme. RISTORI's acting, as she listened to the young girl's words was entirely thrilling. Her outburst at the end of the scene was an irresistible display of the elocution and pantomime of passion. Indeed, in displays of mastery over the resources of art, we do not know whether *Norma* does not deserve to be classed as Mme. RISTORI's masterpiece. If it do not hold that place it is because the part, full of effect as it is, is not the picture of a true and forcible woman, but only a clever stage combination of irreconcilable moods and manners of women. Signorina LUIGIA GLECH's *Adelgisa* was quite a chaste performance, and in varied grace of pose and gesture, as well as of declamation, quite worthy of praise beside the leading personation of the night. She was recalled with Sig. COTTIN (*Pollione*) at the end of act first, and Mme. RISTORI at the end of the second act. The personation of *Norma's* child by the little Miss GLECH was quite a remarkable performance also, and was to most of her audience a complete and pleasing surprise. As a feat of memory alone the performance was extraordinary for so young a child; but the little one threw an amount of feeling into the delivery of her lines that some of her older companions on the stage forgot to exhibit when the time came.

To-night Mme. RISTORI has her benefit, and will appear as *Marie Antoinette*.

Mr. Dickens in Brooklyn.

Mr. DICKENS read last evening before a crowded audience in Plymouth Church, and was most enthusiastically received. It is said he was doubtful at first about reading in a church, as "sacred" edifices generally make decorously frigid audiences; but Plymouth Church is not one of this sort, and Mr. DICKENS' doubts were agreeably dispelled as soon as he commenced reading. The Brooklyn people exhibited the most cordial appreciation of his genius, and followed him through the *Christmas Carol* and the trial scene from *Pickwick* with frequent and hearty applause. To-night Mr. DICKENS will give them *David Copperfield* and *Bob Sawyer's Party*.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.—Although as a general thing MOZART's opera of "Don Giovanni" draws good houses, and gives particular pleasure to a class of the community that does not often go to the opera, there was an exception last evening. Mr. PIKE's beautiful establishment was but moderately filled. Those who were present, however, enjoyed a good performance. Mme. LA GRANGE was in excellent voice, and her fine declamatory style was heard to the finest advantage in the grand *scena* of the first act, and again in the celebrated mask trio of the same. The lady acts with great animation, and with striking propriety of bearing—never exaggerating. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS was in every way charming as *Zerlina*. Her lightness and skill are unquestionable. Signor SUSINI was laboring under a cold, and Signor TAMARO was somewhat tame. Miss MCCULLOCH sang captially as *Elvira*. The performance, indeed, was in every way acceptable, and we are glad to learn will be repeated at the *matinée* on Saturday next. To-night, "Lucrezia Borgia."

FINE ARTS.

Messrs. GURNEY & SON have published a very excellent likeness of Gen. GRANT. It is a chromo-lithograph, executed by FABRONIOUS from the oil-painting by COMMANY MAYER. As a portrait it is forcible and life-like, and in execution it is one of the most successful chromos ever made in this country. The original painting is considered by Gen. GRANT's family to be a very striking likeness of him, and the chromo is as faithful a copy as the art of lithography in colors could produce.

The same artist has painted a "Maud Muller," from WHITTIER's exquisite poem, a subject which has tempted many artists and designers. Mr. MAYER represents the heroine of the story leaning, in a contemplative attitude, against a stone wall, in the midst of the hay-field. She is thinking of the Judge, who has ridden away—thinking and dreaming the dreams that were never to come to pass. This picture will be chromo-lithographed in Paris, and the prints will probably be ready for delivery here some time next Summer. A small copy of the picture at GOUPIL's, serves to show the size and style of the chromo.

Some months ago Mr. SCHAUS, of this City, gave an order to the celebrated French artist, BROCHARD, to paint him a "Maud Muller" for engraving. BROCHARD has produced an exquisite work, which is now in the skilful hands of H. RICHARDS, the engraver of the "Christian Martyr." RICHARDS stands very high in his profession, and those who have seen this plate say it will be a very beautiful work of art.

To-morrow afternoon, from 2 till 5, the artists of the Tenth-street Studio Building hold their weekly reception.

One of the most popular specimens of photo-sculpture published by Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM & Co. is the statuette of Gen. GRANT. The General is represented in an easy sitting posture, in his left hand holding a half-smoked cigar, which he has probably just removed from his lips to give utterance to some oracular words concerning horse flesh. The likeness is good, and the pose of the figure very natural and Grant-like.

GEORGIA.

The Removal of Gov. Jenkins—Gen. Dunn—The Deputation from Alabama.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1868.

Although the removal of Gov. JENKINS has not been officially announced, it has been virtually ordered by Gen. MEADE. A messenger was despatched to Milledgeville last night to make a peremptory demand on the Governor to order the Treasurer to pay $40,000 to the Reconstruction Convention, and, in case of the Governor's refusal, to hand him the order removing him from office. I was told, by one in a position to know, that the order was issued and that Gen. WILLIAM M. DUNN had been assigned to duty as Military Governor. This morning I was informed that this order had been modified so far as to await the result of the Governor's action on the positive order to pay the money; but it amounts precisely to the same as if it had been published, because it is well known that Mr. JENKINS will not sign the warrant or advise the Treasurer to pay the money. In addition to the refusal to pay the Convention, Gov. JENKINS has refused to pay the official salaries of a Mr. BIGBY, a member of the Convention, who was appointed Solicitor General by Gen. POPE, in room of an officer removed for alleged opposition to Reconstruction, and of Mr. GREENE FOSTER, appointed Judge of the Superior Court in place of Judge REESE, removed for refusal to obey Gen. POPE's jury order. This accumulation of refusals constitutes in Gen. MEADE's opinion obstruction to the execution of the Reconstruction acts, and if persisted in call for removal. At the interview between the Commanding General and the Governor, the latter declared very clearly and fully his views as to his duty, and showed why he could not conscientiously do as was required of him. The General asked him was not the Convention of 1865 paid out of the State Treasury, and why could not the Reconstruction Convention be paid in the same way? The Governor replied that the Convention was paid by a loan negotiated with certain capitalists of Augusta, which was repaid by the proceeds of a specific tax levied to pay the expenses of that body. The General asked then how the Secession Convention was paid, and the Governor answered that he was not a member of that body, was in opposition to it and could not speak positively on the subject, but believed it was paid by a loan from the State Banks which was made by Gov

TELEGRAMS.

Papal Influence Invoked for the Suppression of Fenianism.

Russian Aggressiveness Productive of Alarm in Turkey.

Reception of the Remains of Maximilian at Trieste.

The Revolutionists Successful in St. Domingo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pope's Influence Invoked for the Suppression of Fenianism.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

It is reported that Lord BLOOMFIELD, the British Minister to Austria, and Lord CLARENDON, have gone on a mission to Rome to request the Pope to use his influence with the inhabitants of Ireland for the suppression of the Fenian agitation.

Reported Apprehension of Capt. Deasy —Further Arrests of Irish-American Fenians.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in this city to-day by the announcement that the Fenian DEASY, who with KELLY was rescued from the custody of the Police at Manchester some weeks ago, had been captured. The Police, late yesterday afternoon, overhauled a man near Waterford, Ireland, who answers completely to the description of DEASY. There are other strong circumstances in the case, which warrant the belief that the authorities have not mistaken the man. The prisoner, under a strong guard, started for Manchester this morning, where he will be confronted with the fellow prisoners of DEASY for recognition.

The Government officials are very active and vigilant. Yesterday afternoon two Americans, named BARRETT and O'NEIL, were arrested at Glasgow and imprisoned. Papers found on their persons indicate beyond a doubt that they belong to the American wing of the Fenian organization.

The motion recently made in the Court of Queens Bench for a change of place of the trial of the Fenians BURKE, CASEY, SHAW and MULLANY, from Warwick to London, is likely to be granted.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Jan. 16—Evening.

The preliminary examination of the prisoner LENNON has been concluded in Dublin. Evidence was given to the effect that he was the leader of the attack on the Police at Stepaside last Spring. He was held by the magistrate for trial on the charge of high treason.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Aggressive Policy of Russia Productive of Alarm in Turkey—Reported Action of England and France.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The aggressive policy of the Russian Government in the Eastern question causes much alarm in Turkey.

The *Northern Post*, of St. Petersburgh, has a noticeable article on the subject. The writer declares that Russia does not desire an extension of territory; her only aim is to secure the safety of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The St. Petersburgh *Gazette* asserts that both England and France have urged the Sultan to make extensive military and naval preparations in the Mediterranean.

DENMARK.

Unsuccessful Effort to Secure Privileges for the Merchants of St. Thomas.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Jan. 16.

It is reported here that the efforts of Chamberlain CARSTENSEN, in his negotiations with the United States Government to secure certain privileges and exemptions for the merchants of St. Thomas, has been defeated by the opposition of Secretary SEWARD.

FRANCE.

Intended Suit Against the Government for the Recovery of the Value of Franco-Mexican Bonds.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

It is reported that the banker JECKER intends to bring a suit against the French Government for the recovery of $13,000,000 due on the Franco-Mexican bonds held by him.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the Plate—Anticipated Retreat of Lopez and his Forces.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro represent that the situation of affairs around Humaita was such that it was believed that President LOPEZ would be compelled to withdraw from the Rio Parana and fall back, with all his forces, on Asuncion, the capital. The Allied Army had been heavily reinforced, and was pressing the siege very closely.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

Reception of his Remains at Trieste—The News of his Death Communicated to Carlotta.

TRIESTE, Thursday, Jan. 16—Evening.

The fleet bearing the body of the lamented MAXIMILIAN entered the harbor of Trieste this morning.

The frigate *Novara* was immediately boarded by the Archdukes, who covered the catafalque containing the corpse with wreaths of flowers.

The remains were landed from the *Novara* this morning with the most solemn ceremonies and in the presence of immense crowds of silent people gathered on the buildings, piers and shipping.

In the city public buildings and private houses everywhere were draped in mourning, and flags were covered with crape. Business was suspended, and the stores were all closed. On the vessels in the harbor and at the wharves the flags were at half-mast.

At 10 o'clock the procession escorting the corpse moved from the place of landing through the city. The cortege was preceded by a body of cavalry, and consisted of the Municipal Government of Trieste, the Clergy in their vestments, the hearse loaded with flowers, the Archdukes of the Empire, Admiral TEGETHOFF and the officers of the fleet, Ambassadors of foreign nations, Austrian officials of high rank, the foreign Consuls, the various corporations of the city and the people generally, a division of infantry bringing up the rear.

A feeling of profound grief was everywhere shown by the vast multitude who lined the streets and thronged the houses along the route of the procession.

The day was very fine; the sun shone brilliantly. Almost the entire population was assembled to honor the memory of the Archduke, who was greatly beloved by the people of this city. The solemnity was as much a popular as an official demonstration of sorrow, and was one of the most touching and impressive spectacles ever witnessed.

BRUSSELS, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The intelligence of the death of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was for the first time communicated to his widow, CARLOTTA, four days ago. What effect this announcement had upon the mind and health of the Archduchess is not known, as no report has since been made as to her condition.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The American Squadron at Toulon and En Route to Naples.

TOULON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Admiral FARRAGUT, whose fleet arrived here this week, was received with every attention by the city authorities, and was superbly entertained by the officers of the French navy at this port during his stay.

The United States squadron under his command sailed to-day for Naples.

ST. DOMINGO.

Taking of Azua by Revolutionists—A Provisional Government Established—President Cabral in Flight—Baez Marching on the Capital.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Advices from San Domingo state that after a bloody attack Gen. OVANDO, with 1,200 Baezists, took the town of AZUA, and had established a provisional government, including within its limits the towns of Neybo and San Juan. His forces were marching on the capital.

News from Porto Plata reports that, after a sanguinary combat, the city surrendered to the revolutionists. President CABRAL and his Generals skedaddled in haste from the place, the treasury having previously been emptied by Gens. LUPERIN and PUNENTEL.

Gen. FRONCOSO was in command of the Baezists. BAEZ himself was at the town of Hungria, with an imposing force. He was operating in connection with a flotilla, and expected to take the capital by fire and the sword.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

The People Unanimous for Annexation to the United States.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 16.

A Danish war steamer arrived at Santiago de Cuba from St. Thomas. She brings the announcement that the people of St. Thomas and St. Johns have voted with great enthusiasm and unanimity in favor of transfer to the United States. Only twenty-two votes were thrown against the measure.

CUBA.

Progressing Intrigues of the Santa Anna Party.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 16.

SANTA ANNA and his companions are very busily occupied, and some curious developments in regard to his schemes and intrigues are looked for.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Jan. 16.

In the Convention to-day a resolution to stay the collection of debts, was read and laid on the table.

The following resolutions lie over for insertion in the Constitution:

All persons shall be entitled to equal civil and political rights. No property qualifications for eligibility to office, or to the right of suffrage shall ever be required by law in this State. To appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of exempting $10,000 worth of property from execution. Also, recommending the passage of such other ordinance as, in its opinion, shall tend to discourage the credit system. To instruct the Committee on the Various Departments of the Constitution to adopt the old Constitution of the State of Mississippi, as far as suitable, making such omissions, additions and changes as the new order of things require. To instruct the Finance Committee to frame an ordinance levying a tax on the property of the State, real and personal, to pay the expenses of this body; to forever bar from the rights of citizenship and subject to pains and penalties of perjury, any citizen of the State who may hereafter engage in a duel as principal or accessory.

Resolutions that none of the public moneys of this State shall ever be used for the support of any sectional school. Referred to the Committee on Education.

The following was referred to the Committee on the Bill of Rights: "That in the public conveyances o. this State all persons shall have the same rights, without regard to race or color."

The Finance Committee reported, recommending the passage of an ordinance directing the Auditor to issue $100,000 in warrants, to pay the expenses of the Convention, said warrants to be received by the Sheriff for taxes, also by the State Treasurer, and directing the latter officer to apply all funds now in his hands, or that may hereafter be received, to cashing said warrants. Ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday next.

Motions to invite delegates to the Press Convention to seats on the floor were lost or tabled.

The Convention of the Conservative Union Party resolved to fight under the banner of the National Democrats. All differences have been harmonized and an election committee appointed.

Adjourned.

Affairs in Georgia—The New Governor and Treasurer.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 16.

A private dispatch from Milledgeville states that Gen. RUGER and Capt. ROCKWELL have taken charge of the Executive and Treasury Departments of Georgia, in accordance with Gen. MEADE's orders, and have entered on the discharge of the duties of their respective Departments.

The dispatch adds that Capt. ROCKWELL has taken charge of an empty Treasury, the funds having been previously removed.

Gov. JENKINS is still in Milledgeville, but is expected to arrive in Augusta, his home, in a few days.

In accordance with instructions from Gen. MEADE, two officers from headquarters arrived here to investigate certain charges set forth in a petition presented to the General-Commanding, of maladministration on the part of the city authorities. The Commission has no power to send for persons or papers, but requests the presence of the citizens making the charges to substantiate the alleged maladministration. Several witnesses were examined, and the investigation was continued over till to-morrow.

The present Mayor and Council were appointed by Gen. POPE, and the object of the petition to Gen. MEADE is to have them removed, and the former Mayor and Council reinstated.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 16.

Nothing of interest occurred in the Convention to-day.

The *Sentinel* having designated the race in the Convention by the words "negro" and "white," exasperated both races of the Radicals, and the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 84 to 16:

Resolved, That no reporter for any newspaper shall hereafter be allowed upon this floor who shall in his reports treat the Convention or any of its members with disrespect; but that they shall, in case of offence in this respect, be excluded from the floor of the hall and from the galleries by the President.

Several Conservative members proposed to enter a protest, as follows: "As this resolution is a step toward restricting the liberties of the Press, and keeping information from the people, we protest against its passage." This was not allowed to be spread on the journal.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 16.

In the Convention to-day the subject of suffrage was debated all day, being brought up by a resolution of Mr. UNDERWOOD for suffrage for all male citizens of age.

The State Treasurer has paid out $400,000 interest since Jan. 1.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 16.

The report of the Committee on the Militia made in the Convention this morning is very short. It authorizes the formation of volunteer companies of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and makes all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not exempt by law, liable to militia duty, and says the whole matter shall be subject to the paramount authority of Congress over it.

After consuming the entire day in debate, the Convention adopted the following as a section of the new Constitution: "There shall be no imprisonment for debt."

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 16.

The Convention to-day passed a resolution inviting Gen. CANBY, Gov. ORR, and Major GAILLARD to seats within the bar.

The negro who was elected last night Sergeant-at Arms was induced to resign on account of incompetency.

Gov. ORR has been invited to address the Convention to-morrow night.

Meeting of Citizens of Alabama—Opposition to the Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 16.

A meeting of the leading citizens of Alabama has been in session here for two days. After calm and patient deliberation the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of Alabama opposed to the Constitution proposed by the Convention lately in session at Montgomery, to abstain from voting at all the elections to be held on the 4th and 5th of February, either upon the question of ratifying or rejecting that Constitution, or for candidates for offices under it.

Resolved, That we also recommend to the opponents of said proposed Constitution, that they form and maintain effective political organizations among themselves in every portion of the State, until they are delivered from the perils which are impending.

The 30th day of January was recommended to the people of Alabama as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God to deliver the people of Alabama from the horrors of negro domination.

An address was also adopted setting forth to the people of Alabama and the world the reasons prompting the white people of Alabama to abstain from the polls.

Heavy Robbery of a Dwelling-House at Titusville, Penn.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 16.

The house of JOHN BENNINGHOOF, on Benninghoof Hill, was entered about 7:30 o'clock P. M. by four men disguised by handkerchiefs over their faces and robbed of over one hundred thousand dollars, forty thousand of which was in bonds and the balance in currency. They presented revolvers to the heads of the inmates, when they proceeded to tie Mr. JOHN BENNINGHOOF, his wife and two sons, also the hired man and girl. Taking the keys from Mr. BENNINGHOOF, they entered the safe and extracted the above amount, after which they sat down and waited half an hour for the return of JOSEPH BENNINGHOOF, another son, who was absent, and who had in the house one of Lilhe's Patent Burglar Safes containing a large amount. He did not return until the burglars had left, taking with them three horses and a cutter.

Meeting of the New-York State Eclectic Medical Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The State Eclectic Medical Society reassembled to-day.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the Eclectic Medical College of New-York City.

Dr. NEWTON then spoke on Electicism, saying that American publications have a large circulation in Europe, and were quoted favorably; also eclectic medicines were commended. Dr. M. M. FENNER, of Jamestown, followed, and made a report on eclectic literature, showing that one hundred and fifty volumes had been published. Prof. FREEMAN reported a case of cancerous infiltration of the entire upper jaw and cheek bone, which had been abandoned by the leading New-York surgeons, and detailed an operation which was successful.

A resolution was adopted against any spurious diplomas.

The semi-annual meeting will be held at Syracuse, June 24.

The Society then adjourned.

Wife-Murder in Philadelphia, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 16.

To-day, while Mrs. LUCY GRAHAM, 22 years of age, was waiting on her mother-in-law, who is lying at the point of death, RODMAN GRAHAM, her husband, entered the room where the two women were, without provocation placed his arm about the neck of his wife, drew her head down and discharged a pistol, the ball entering her brain. After a few minutes he left the house and delivered himself into custody, stating as a motive for the deed that his wife had two or three times attempted to poison him, and that he was determined to avenge himself. An examination of the wound on Mrs. GRAHAM showed that a portion of the brain protruded. No hope of her surviving more than a couple of hours is entertained.

Arrest of Gold and Silver Coin Counterfeiters.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 16.

DANIEL A. RHODES and JOHN COE, parties engaged in manufacturing counterfeit silver and gold coin in a shanty in the woods about two miles below the Suspension Bridge, were arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal TOLES, on information given by Officer D. H. THOMAS, of Niagara Falls, to United States Commissioner GORHAM, of this city. A considerable quantity of genuine and bogus coin, implements, acids, &c., were also secured. The counterfeiters were ostensibly following the occupation of wood-choppers. They were arraigned before United States Commissioner GORHAM this morning, but the examination was postponed until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Punishment of Crime in Georgia—Railroad Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 16.

A general order was issued this morning directing military officers to coöperate with the civil authority to repress and punish crime, but to take cognizance themselves of cases where it is believed there will otherwise be a failure of impartial justice. Writs of *habeas corpus* are to be obeyed so far as to produce the body and make a respectful return, but custody is not to be surrendered.

A convention of officers of Southern railroads was held here yesterday. A circular was issued to-day proposing that whenever twenty roads shall agree to transport immigrants at one cent per mile and two cents per ton per mile for baggage over one hundred and fifty pounds; immigrants settling on the line of any road are to be transported with effects, free by that road.

No funds were found in the State Treasury by the army officer detailed as Treasurer.

Affairs in Mississippi—Dearth of Provisions in Wilkinson County.

WOODVILLE, Miss., Thursday, Jan. 16.

The *Republican* says there is neither meat nor breadstuffs in Wilkinson County to feed the whites and blacks for three months, nor is there money to buy with when that is gone.

On Monday two whites and two negroes were caught in Non-Canter Bottom with two mules, a wagon and four bales of cotton which had been stolen in Mississippi. They were shot and left in the road, and their bodies were recognized as four well-known horse and cotton thieves.

Another attempt was made last night to burn BRADLEY's block on the levee. The fire was first discovered in the feed and provision store of LOW BROTHERS, but the promptness of the firemen alone prevented another conflagration. The loss will amount to $10,000, which is covered by insurance in the Hartford and Ætna Companies.

Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The Grand Army of the Republic in convention to-day elected Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois, Commander-in-Chief and Gen. J. OWEN, of Philadelphia, for Senior Vice-Commander. Two hundred and forty thousand persons are represented by the delegates now here.

Serious Railway Accident in Venango County, Pa.—Three Men Killed.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Jan 16.

A serious accident occurred on the Alleghany Valley Railroad on Tuesday, ten miles west of Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, caused by a collision between two gravel trains, to one of which was attached a caboose car carrying over twenty laborers working on the road. The trains had no regular time for running, and the conductors on them not being informed of each other's time, met while moving at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. The engines of both trains were badly damaged, and the caboose car was literally demolished. Most of the laborers were severely injured, and three of them are reported killed.

Vote for United States Senator in the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Jan. 16.

The Legislature met to-day in Joint Convention and voted twice for United States Senator. On the first ballot SWANN received 44 votes, HAMILTON 40, and PRATT 19, scattering 7. On the second ballot SWANN received 42, HAMILTON 40, PRATT 16, scattering 3. The Convention then adjourned.

The Ohio State Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 16.

There was an error in telegraphing the resolutions of the Ohio Democratic Convention in relation to the Presidency. The following is official:

Resolved, That Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON is the unanimous choice of the Democrats of Ohio for next President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to cast the vote of Ohio as a unit, and to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Mr. PENDLETON as President.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Butler in the City—How He was Received—What the White People Think of Him—The Convention Proceedings—Gen. Butler's speech.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 13, 1868.

The excitement caused by the first visit of Gen. Butler to Richmond, since the Charleston Convention, culminated to-night at the African church, where he addressed an immense mass of negroes, and preached to them their equality, if not superiority, to the white races. So great was the crowd that long before night-fall it was impossible to penetrate to the stand and people were piled one upon the top of another, and packed close as sardines. The oration was almost entirely confined to the negroes and the Republican members of the Convention, and it was, therefore, unnecessary for the General to address himself to the "Confederates," as he frequently did; for save a few members of the Press who had been passed in over the heads of the people, there were no Confederates present.

In the Convention yesterday a discussion arose upon the resolutions of Mr. GIBSON offered the previous day, declaring the acts of Congress unconstitutional, the Convention unconstitutional, and therefore without power, and proposing an adjournment without a day. It seems that it had not been printed, and the mover desired to know the reason why a matter of so much importance had been treated with such contempt, and demanded that the rights of the minority should be respected.

The resolutions were then reconsidered and laid on the table under the decision of the Chair that they were disrespectful to the body.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

The morning hour having been consumed in discussing the printing question, inquiring into the perquisites of the Public Printer and the other matters alluded to above; the order of the day was taken up, which was the additional sections to the Bill of Rights, and the Preamble. The Convention resolved into Committee of the Whole, when Mr. HINE offered as a substitute for the whole preamble, reported, the following:

"We, the people of Virginia, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, and in order to secure its blessings do establish the following Constitution."

Brief and concise and expressive enough certainly, but not "historical." In support of his substitute HINE said the preamble reported was simply an indictment against King GEORGE the III. and they might as well adopt in the preamble POLLARD's history of the "Just Cause" or GREELEY's "American Conflict." The substitute was lost, and the sense of the House seems to favor King GEORGE.

SECESSION TO BE PROHIBITED.

Mr. THOMAS' proposed additional article to the Bill of Rights, to precede the second section, was then taken up. It declares that "Virginia shall forever remain a State of the Union: that the people are a part of the American nation, and that all attempts to dissolve the connection, from whatever source, shall be resisted with the whole force of the State." This gave rise to a lengthy discussion upon States' rights and the right of secession, as the object of the article was to put at rest forever, so far as Virginia was concerned, those vexed questions. During the progress of the debate, in which the Conservatives took the negative side, Mr. GIBSON said the denial of these rights now by public act would be to convict the United States Congress of usurping powers which the Constitution did not grant when it made war upon the Southern States in 1861 to coerce them. It was an admission that the right of secession did exist. If secession were prohibited by the Constitution, where was the necessity for Virginia also prohibiting it. They were not there to expound or interpret the Constitution of the United States, but to frame an organic law in accordance therewith; and he hoped gentlemen would not stultify themselves by the adoption of so foolish a proposition—one which pledged them to make war upon Congress itself, or upon the majority of the people, whenever, in the opinion of the inhabitants of Virginia, the stability of the Union was in danger, or the Government was threatened with change. He warned the majority, who were now carrying things with so high a hand, that the chickens might "come to roost" with them. The question had been fully settled by the result of the war, and it had been established that the Constitution prohibited secession. Mr. THOMAS said he thought so, too, in 1861, but there were many who differed with him, and he wished the proposition so unmistakably established, and by words as strong as language could make it, as to negative forever the idea of secession. HUNNICUTT spoke to the question also, and was in favor of it, because he knew the Southern people were only waiting to recuperate their strength for another attempt to overthrow the Government, and so the discussion went on till the Committe rose without deciding anything.

Mr. SNEAD offered a series of resolutions declaring the ordinance of secession null and void, and all acts done under it usurpations.

As a substitute to which, Mr. LEGGETT proposed a resolution, that as Gen. BUTLER had arrived in this city, they advise the inhabitants to keep an eye on their "spoons," jewelry and other valuables.

It was received with a laugh and not entertained.

A proposition to hold a night session was offered by Mr. HINE, who said that the members on his side of the House desired to hear Gen. BUTLER, and he supposed the Conservatives wished to go home and take care of their *spoons* [Received in good humor.]

KAPPA.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868.

The morning hour was exhausted in discussing the necessity of night sessions, and of getting along more rapidly with the work, which is a very popular idea with the younger members, who can see no use in deliberating. Several old gentlemen though, who have had experience in deliberative bodies, held that they were getting along fast enough, and that *festina lente* should be their motto in a matter of so much importance. The former Conventions of Virginia had continued in session, they said, from five to six months, and the present Convention of New-York was referred to, which had been at work for over eight months, and yet showed no signs of adjournment. The order of the day cut off the night session question; and Mr. THOMAS' additional article to the Bill of Rights, which is intended to prohibit secession and deny the doctrine of States' rights was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The same arguments *pro* and *con* of the previous day were repeated—the Opposition declaring that secession had been forever settled, and if it had not been, why it was not for Virginia to stultify herself, and assume the Quixotic position of defending the Constitution and the Union against all comers; but their arguments were overthrown by Dr. BAYNE, colored dentist and preacher, who said in his elegant language, that there was an attempt to dodge the assertion that the authority of the Federal Government was paramount—and he wanted a provision put in to that effect. People had construed differently the old Bill of Rights, and he wanted it made plain now. He once insured a church, the policy covering the "house," which the agent assured him included the seats, carpets and other furniture. But when the church was burnt the company only paid for the building. When he insured again he specified the furniture.

After a number of substitutes had been offered and voted down, the article was adopted, and of course secession is forever dead, and Virginia has no longer any reserved rights that the Federal Government is bound to respect.

GEN. BUTLER IN THE CONVENTION.

And now commenced a scene, the account of which will be read with widely differing feelings by those who "love" and those who "detest" BUTLER. The first will call the course pursued by the Conservatives highly proper; while the latter will declare it disgraceful to the State and to the gentleman who administered the rebuke.

Mr. MORRISSEY offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five to invite Gen. BUTLER to visit and address the Convention. Judge SNEAD, Republican, who has suffered from BUTLER, and dislikes him, moved to lay it on the table. The motion was lost, the resolution carried, and the committee appointed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, Conservative, a Northern man from Amherst, refused to serve on the committee.

Mr. MADDOX, Republican, explained that he voted in the negative from principle and not out of any disrespect to Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. GIBSON, Conservative, explained his vote in the negative. It was through disrespect for Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. BOWDEN had a high respect for Gen. BUTLER, and wished to hear his speech.

Mr. EUSTACE GIBSON thought if this ball were to be turned into an arena for political harrangues, both sides should be heard; and he offered a resolution authorizing the chair to appoint a committee to wait on Gen. H. A. WISE and invite him to be present and answer BUTLER. It was but right that the Convention should have an opportunity for defence.

The confusion increased—the Chair could not tell amid the babel of voices what was and what was not in order—and therefore ruled everything out of order, while Judge GIBSON stood biting his lips with anger, and hurling defiance at the other side. He said they were here to frame a constitution, and not to listen to partisan harrangues. What was the object of inviting BUTLER? Was it with the hope of making political converts, or to excite horrors and insult a portion of the members? It would stir up bitterness between the members and excite discord, rather than to lead to feelings of compromise and harmony. What right had any man not a member to come here and lecture them upon their duties?

He was interrupted by the announcement that BUTLER was at the door. Mr. GIBSON didn't care if he was; there let him wait.

The Chair requested Mr. GIBSON to take his seat two or three times before the request was complied with, and then BUTLER was ushered in by the Committee and took a seat to the left of the President. An effort was made to restore order, but disorder reigned in all parts of the house. Motions to adjourn came from both sides, and were voted down—every parliamentary dodge was resorted to, but without avail. All were declared out of order; and, as the Chair rose to introduce the General, the entire delegation of the Conservatives and several of the most violent of the Radicals, whom BUTLER had treated harshly during the war, took up their hats and haughtily marched out of the hall. Mayor WHITE, Radical and preacher, left because BUTLER had once exiled him from his department. Order was now restored, and the General, who had sat very calmly throughout the exciting scene, was introduced, and addressed the remaining members of the Convention. He spoke entirely of their duties as convention-makers, and not as legislators or politicians, and gave them some very wholesome advice about acting with more promptness. That they should talk less and work more, and restore the State as quickly as possible to the high position she formerly occupied in the Union. But few changes should be made in the old Constitution, as any radical alterations in the laws and usages to which the people had been accustomed would work a great hardship. They would do well to take for their model, and adopt as a basis for the new Constitution, the old one, with its Bill of Rights, written by GEORGE MASON, which he considered the ablest paper ever produced. It embodied the whole idea of the *magna charta*. He wanted as few alterations made in it as possible—only those necessary to meet the exigences of the times. They should leave much to the Legislature, especially in the matter of removing disabilities and restoring the disfranchised to their rights. There should be but few test oaths, and these brief and emphatic. He preferred penalties to oaths. Disabilities should include all officers of railroad, express and insurance companies, bank officers and boards of education. He thought this would make a goodly number of influential people loyal to the Government, especially if the fact that they were disabled were allowed to be pleaded in court as a bar to these suits. Education must be supported by a tax on the person, but other taxes ought to be distributed upon the real and personal property.

His speech was a very quiet one, and the advice given is admitted by all parties to be good. Whether the seed he has sown will take root or not, remains to be seen. One thing I do know, and that is, that the Republicans here are in no hurry to get back into the Union, for the military will be removed, and they say that there will be no use in a Union man trying to live in the South after the bayonets are taken away, and it may be so. All classes seem to prefer the military as the safest government.

KAPPA.

Bridging the Hudson for Western Travel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, and appropriately referred, for bridging the Hudson River near Fort Montgomery.

It is proposed to connect the bridge by railroad with the Erie Railway, near Turner's, and to build a railroad to Fishkill Village, and there to connect with the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, and also to make roads into Connecticut for the purpose of supplying New-England with coal.

The great feature of the work, however, is to give to New-York City direct railway communication with the West within the jurisdiction of the State, independently of New-Jersey, whose legislation is so doubtful and circumscribed.

By means of this bridge the great Pacific railway trade and all the Western travel can come directly on to New-York Island over the Hudson River Railroad, and the Harlem road also, so soon as the Spuytenduyvil road is finished.

It has been ascertained by actual surveys that the time from the City Hall to Turner's by the way of the Highland Bridge will be less than via Jersey City.

Some people have supposed this work to be in the interests of New England alone. Such is not the case. New-York City is more directly interested than any other part of the country. New-Jersey has now the benefit of the terminal point of the Western lines; by the proposed bridge New-York City will regain that advantage. Yours, &c., COMMERCE.

A NEW WEEKLY—THE "NORTHENDER."—A neat well-printed, double-sheet weekly, called the *Northender*, has just been started, to be devoted to the economical and social interests of the upper end of the City. The number before us contains articles on the past and prospective improvements of the upper end of the City, historical notices of churches, biographies of prominent citizens and a variety of other readable matter. The paper is published by H. CLAY GAVIT, a long time journalist of this City.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending 1st January, 1868: From New-York—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, Mr. G. Jones and daughter, Mr. E. C. Litchfield and family, Mr. M. Cook, Mr. D. G. Ray and wife, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mr. J. Hammer, Mr. T. Connaley, Mr. John Badel, Mr. Einstein, Mr. R. Berney, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sage. Boston—Miss F. A. Mmns, Mr. C. M. Eustis, Mr. W. A. Coffin, Mr. F. H. Smith, Mr. G. F. Topliff, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sawyer, Mrs. H. F. Spencer, Mrs. Kate S. Adams, Mr. J. Hunt. Rhode Island—Mr. C. P. Robinson. Dr. E. A. Crane, Mr. H. H. Robinson. Providence—Mr. A. Buffum. Chicago—Mr. T. A. Staring. San Francisco—Mr. B. Brewster and wife, Mr. S. C. Bigelow, Mr. F. P. McClennan. Baltimore—Mr. H. S. Saylor. Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gibson, Mr. J. E. Graeff, Mr. G. D. McIlvaine. United States—Mr. H. Berthelet and family, Mr. E. M. Gove, Mr. C. F. McKinh.

Another Speaks.

After all others had failed to do any good, and we had given up all hopes, Dr. ROWE, of No. 27 East Twenty-sixth-street, New-York, cured my daughter of catarrh, which was fast killing her. Other physicians said she would die, but she is now in perfect health.

R. F. ARCULARIUS, Portland-av.,
Sixth door from Fulton-av., Brooklyn.
—*Advertisement.*

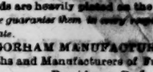
Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Removal.
HIRAM YOUNG,
Late of No. 20 John-st.,
Has formed a copartnership with H. C. Reed, Jr.,
Under the style and firm of
HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
And REMOVED his show-rooms
To No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Trade-Mark—
MANHATTAN PLATE CO.
Factory, No. 20 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 119 Lexington-av., New-York.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.  **Stamped on base of every article.**

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Pure Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 12 John-st

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 Johnst., New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.
Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENAY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines,
especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL),
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Celebrated Misisquoi Spring Water, the only known cure for Cancer and Bright's disease, and a specific for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all cutaneous diseases, is for sale by the principal druggists and at the Agency, No. 552 Broadway. As the demand for this water is greater than the supply, this notice is inserted to caution the public against imposition. None genuine unless the name of "Missisquoi" is blown in the glass bottles, and the corks branded in like manner.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Baldness, Grayness and other imperfections of the hair will be regarded as inexcusable after a trial of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Improved new style Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' White Satin and Linen Gaiter Boots and Shoppers. Arctic Boots and India Rubber Shoes, all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 119 Lexington-av., New-York.

A Man, or all Mankind, including Ladies, have all physical pain removed instantly (free) by the application of PAIN PAINT, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady in attendance.

MARRIED.

HOLLIDAY—TRASK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, by Rev. David Irving, D. D., Rev. WM. A. HOLLIDAY, of Salisbury Mills, N. Y., to MARIE A., daughter of Alanson TRASK, Esq.

PHIPARD—OLIVER.—At Buffalo, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM S. PHIPARD, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARY L. OLIVER, daughter of W. C. Oliver, of Buffalo. No cards.

WILSON—ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. H. D. Northrup, JONATHAN D. WILSON, of Omaha, to ANNA ROBINSON, youngest daughter of Hamilton W. Robinson, of this City.

DIED.

CANFIELD.—At Foo-Chow, China, Oct. 27, AUGUSTUS CANFIELD, United States Consul at that port, aged 38 years.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, at Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 15, LEWIS CORNELL, formerly of Little Neck, L. I., in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, Jamaica.

BENTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, JOHN BENTON, of Hadleigh, England, aged 54 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his fune al from St. John's Episcopal Church, Warren-st., West Hoboken, on Friday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ London papers please copy.

GORDON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan 14, Mrs. FRANCES GORDON, relict of the late Capt. George

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	119½	119¾	10-40 Coup	102¾	103
Coupon 1881	119¾	119¾	10-40 Reg	139½	139¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	106	106½	June '65	105½	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	106½	106¾	Aug. '65	105¾	106
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¼	107¼	May, comp'ds, '65	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¼	108½	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116½	116¾
5-20 C., 65 (old)	107¾	108	Oct., comp'ds, '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67	105¾	105¾	Oct., comp'ds, '65	115¾	116
10-40 Regis	102½	U. S. 3 6 C. Cer		100¼	100¾

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1868.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

Holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds are hereby notified that the Agent of State will redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office in the City of New-York, on the first of May next, to the extent of the moneys on hand for that purpose.

Notice of desire to surrender Bonds for payment must be filed with the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State.
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-Officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous securities.

RACINE TOWN BONDS
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, and Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, and Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS AND LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 56 BROAD-ST., UP-STAIRS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

At the annual election, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

EDWIN HOYT, T. G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH STUART, JOSEPH R. HOYT,
JOHN M. FURMAN, HENRY SWIFT,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. P. C. Calhoun was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Joseph Stuart Vice-President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 13TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, ALEX. BONNELL,
LEVI APGAR, FREDERICK LEAD,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, HORACE K. THURBER,
C. W. RANDOLPH, H. CORNELL SWARTWOUT,
JOHN F. PUPKE, ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN, ALLAN HAY,
THOMAS H. FAILE, CHARLES P. BEEBE,
JOHN H. HOLDANE, ROBT. MCLOUGHLIN,
CHANCELLOR H. BROOKS JAMES FLANAGAN,
JOHN HOGAN, JAMES WALLACE,
A. S. CHAMBERLIN, THOS. M. WHEELER,
CHARLES SPEAR, WILLIAM M. GILES,
WILLIAM W. OWENS, ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
JOHN MORRIS WHITE, JAS. B. RICHARD,
T. C. KIMBALL.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, held at the banking-house this day, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected, viz.:

A. T. STOUT, W. W. WAKEMAN,
W. F. BERRIMAN, SAMUEL SNEDEN,
THOS. CARLTON, GEO. S. MOULTON,
JOHN B. DICKINSON, JOHN R. CECIL,
MATTHEW BIRD, W. W. WORTHINGTON,
N. T. PORTER, WM. SULZBACHER,
JAMES L. STEWART. SAMUEL W. BASS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held subsequently, A. V. STOUT was elected President, and N. T. PORTER Vice-President, both unanimously.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 13th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

THOMAS C. DURANT, EDWARD ARCHBOLD,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, ADON SMITH, JR.
JOHN RANDALL, DAVID M. TURNURE,
Wm. M. VERMILYE, HENRY O. FREEMAN.
NATH'L W. CHATER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board MASON THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. CHALKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, HERMANN STURSBERG,
DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, PIERRE V. DUFLON,
WM. A. DARLING, ROBERT BOGERT,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, PHILIP TILLINGHAST,
JESSE HOYT, JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN M. DAVIES, ROBERT SEAMAN,
JAMES SUYDAM.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS 14TH day of January, 1868, at the EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, for fifteen Directors, the following-named persons were duly elected:

DAVID BRANDS, W. BROWN,
DAVID BANKS, JR., WILLIAM PHELPS,
CHARLES BANKS, HENRY A. KERR,
CHARLES JENKINS, GEORGE GUENTAL,
CHARLES COOPER, WM. H. LIME,
JOSEPH ROGERS, JOHN MORRISON
AMOS WOODRUFF, JOSEPH H. JENNINGS.
EDWARD C. CHAPIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, CHARLES JENKINS was unanimously elected President.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on the 15th instant, the old Board of Directors was unanimously reelected, as follows:

C. WHELOCK, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, FRED. W. COGGILL,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, CHARLES G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER, NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. RAY.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on the morning of the 16th, for the purpose of organization, WILLIAM A. WHELOCK was unanimously reelected President of the Bank, and FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:

WILLIAM S. CORWIN, AARON RAYMOND,
CHAS. G. FORSHAY, JOHN FOWLER, JR.,
BENJ. T. SEALEY, WILLIAM H. KIP,
ROBERT DUNLAP, THOS. MCLELLAND,
UNION ADAMS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, UNION ADAMS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

INTEREST ON FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. Transfer books will be closed on and after 18th inst., until day of payment.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 22d inst., preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company. The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened 22d. &

CHAS. P. GILLES, Acting Secretary.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the banking-house, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year: DANIEL DREW, No. 32 Broad-st.
J. T. SANGER, late of Wm. H. Carry & Co.
E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 220 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Messrs. Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
JOHN FALCONER, of Seamless Clothing Company.
HENRY J. BAKER, of Messrs. H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Messrs. Coffin, Lee & Co.
LEWIS EINSTEIN, of Messrs. Lewis Einstein & Co.
E. F. KNOWLTON, of Messrs. Wm. Knowlton & Son.
J. H. DATER, of Messrs. J. G. McMurray & Co.
T. H. PORTER, of Messrs. Soutter & Co.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of Messrs. Fred. Butterfield, Jacques & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co.
CHARLES F. DAVENPORT, of Messrs. Lockwood & Davenport.
D. L. ROSS, No. 25 Broad-st.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors D. L. Ross, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN RODMAN, JOSEPH RUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS W. WELLS, HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, DANIEL B. FEARING,
GEORGE W. PLANT, JOSEPH SABA PAGE,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, JONA. W. ALLEN,
GEORGE C. PETERS, NAHUM SULLIVAN,
FRANCIS P. FULLER, PATRICK H. SWEENEY,
and ANDREW MILLS.

WILLIAM A. DARLING and DANIEL B. FEARING were duly elected inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. E. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD JAN. 14, 1868, the following gentlemen were reelected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. FOGG, ARTHUR LEARY,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOHN E. MACY, BULL CORNELL,
OLIVER LAY, EUGENE KELLY,
GEO. J. BYRD, WM. T. BLODGETT,
GEO. H. POTTS, CHARLES E. HILL,
PETER HAYDEN, JOSEPHUS C. SPRAGUE,
WILLIAM K. KITCHEN.

And the following gentlemen were chosen Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

LORING ANDREWS, JOHN R. MARSHALL,
WILSON G. HUNT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors WILLIAM K. KITCHEN was unanimously elected President.

J. D. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD yesterday, 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank, viz.:

NATH'L HAYDEN, CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. H. FRANKLIN, CHARLES H. CONFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, THOMAS WOODWARD,
HENRY SCHMIDT, SAMUEL M. PLATT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, H. B. LOOMIS.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM, CHARLES HAUSELT,
ALFRED L. ROWE.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were respectively unanimously reelected President and Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREIGNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EDGEHILL MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK INVESTED in lands and mines.....$400,000 00
Amount of debts of the Company.....783 33

GEORGE B. SARGENT, President.
ALEX. FULLERTON, } Majority of
P. P. FULLERTON, } Directors.
GEO. F. MAYER, }
GEORGE B. SARGENT }

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss:

Alex. Fullerton, being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the Edgehill Mining Company; that the foregoing statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALEX. FULLERTON.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1868.
(Signed) PIERRE W. WILDEY, Notary Public.

OFFICE LA CROSSE GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK INVESTED in lands and mines, $1,000,000. Debts amount to nothing.

JOHN VANNESS, }
GEORGE A. HOPPOCK, } Majority of
JAMES GANDOLFO, } Directors.
C. H. DELAMATER, }
J. S. STEVENS, }
GEO. B. SARGENT, }

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: P. P. Fullerton, being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the La Crosse Gold Mining Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

P. P. FULLERTON.

Sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, 1868.
(Signed) PIERRE W. WILDEY.
[Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO., No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES, FELIX INGOLLSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SABA PAGE,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION.

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

STOLEN.

FIVE UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, 1865, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

No. 7,944 } one thousand dollars each.
No. 102,676, }
No. 102,677, } one thousand dollars each.
No. 102,678, }
No. 112,619, }

Five Missouri Bonds, issued to North Missouri Railroad Company:

No. 387, } one thousand dollars each.
No. 392, }
No. 394, } one thousand dollars each.
No. 395, }
No. 116, }

Four Missouri Bonds, issued to Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company:

No. 35, } one thousand dollars each.
No. 45, }
No. 46, }
No. 47, }

One Missouri Bond, issued to Pacific Railroad Company, No. 1,161, for one thousand dollars.

Persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating any of the above bonds.

A liberal reward will be paid for their return to the National Bank of the Republic.

JAN. 15, 1868. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG'S PEAK MINING COMPANY.—The undersigned, being the President and Trustees of the Long's Peak Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, hereby certify that the Capital Stock of said Company is five hundred thousand dollars, which has all been paid in, and that the amount of said Company's existing debts is five thousand and sixty-four dollars and eighty-eight cents.

OLIVER AMES, President.
OLIVER AMES, }
E. LITTLEFIELD, } Trustees.
JOSEPH HAYES, }

[U. S. Revenue Stamp, 5c., canceled.]

STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY OF NEW-YORK—ss.

Personally came before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, Oliver Ames, President, and Erastus Littlefield, Secretary, of the Long's Peak Mining Company, and made oath that the foregoing certificate of the President and Trustees of said Long's Peak Mining Company is true.

WILLIAM GRIOD, Notary Public, New-York City.

[U. S. Revenue Stamp, 5c., canceled.]

REPORT OF "CONSOLIDATED LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR," made and published according to statute:

Amount of capital stock invested in land and mines.....$200,000
Amount of debts, not to exceed.....8,000

JAMES O. SARGENT, President. }
GEORGE B. SARGENT, } Majority of
GEORGE F. MAYER, } Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—

George F. Mayer, being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Consolidated Land and Mining Company of Lake Superior, and that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEO. F. MAYER.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1868.
(Signed) PIERRE W. WILDEY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

OFFICE WALLACE NICKLE MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED in lands and mines, $300,000. The Company has no debts.

GEO. B. SARGENT, President. }
JAMES O. SARGENT, } Majority of
ALEX. FULLERTON, } Trustees.
GEO. F. MAYER. }

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

George F. Mayer being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the Wallace Nickle Mining Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEO. F. MAYER.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1868.
(Signed) PIERRE W. WILDEY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

OFFICE AMERICAN FLAG GOLD MINING CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED IN Lands and Mines, $600,000. Debts amount to $13,000.

JOHN VAN NEST, }
MOSES A. HOPPOCK, } Majority of
JAMES GANDOLFO, } Directors.
GEO. B. SARGENT, }

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

P. P. Fullerton, being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the American Flag Gold Mining Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

P. P. FULLERTON.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1868.
(Signed) PIERRE W. WILDEY,
[Seal.] Notary Public, New-York County.

ST. LOUIS WATER-WORKS.—THE TIME for the opening of bids for the Pumping Engines for these works is extended to 12 M. Saturday, Feb. 15. Plans of engines and boilers can be seen, and specifications obtained, at St. Louis, or at the office of WM. E. WORTHEN, Civil Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York. By order of the Board.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 16, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 15 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 05 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS. 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.

JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital	$250,000
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	1st,654
Assets	$448,654

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868. Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1868	509,684 89
NET SURPLUS	279,160 15

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

A semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF (3) EIGHT PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 17th inst.

AMOS F. HATFIELD, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 114 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

(free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend (No. 29) of Three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Monday, Jan. 13.

E. WESTEVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the 18th January next. Transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. till the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

J. A. LAWYOR. Treasurer.

OFFICE OF KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 160 COURT-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868. Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1868	509,684 89
NET SURPLUS	279,160 15

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

A semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF (3) EIGHT PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 17th inst.

AMOS F. HATFIELD, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 114 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

(free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend (No. 29) of Three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Monday, Jan. 13.

E. WESTEVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the 18th January next. Transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. till the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

J. A. LAWYOR. Treasurer.

OFFICE OF KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 160 COURT-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES. Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of TEN (10) per cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 33 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

HENRY K. BOGERT, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. M. RAYNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-THREE and One-Half per Cent. (free of tax) has this day been

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary trask from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new).....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb.
From Pier No. 37 East River,

Cabin, the accommodations being confined to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

SIDONIA.....Jan. 8
TRIPOLI.....Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 15.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Feb. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PENEHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 9 A. M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
ERIN, FORBES.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
ERIN, FORBES.....SATURDAY, Feb. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Cabin.....$100
To London.....105
To Paris.....150

PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Steerage.....$30
To London.....35
To Paris.....40

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage, from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $26.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA steamer.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NORTH BRITON leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26

Chief cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....165

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these steamers will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS & JAMES C. DE WOLF, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GRAY, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, Feb. 6.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. B. HABTON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

MARMION, FAIRCLOTH, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 18
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 25

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to

R. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 17.
R. R. SPENCER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 23.

From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

Freight taken at low rates. No other line.

For freight or passage apply to

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line.—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SAHAGOSCOTA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 4 Jan. at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wallst.

Bills of lading issued to all points in the Interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

For passage or freight, apply to

H. S. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 21, 1868—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDOR.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 3 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be the lowest that are offered.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets on or before Jan. 21, for steamer of 25th, can do so at the very low prices of $100 first cabin, $80 second cabin, and $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco; Panama Railroad tickets and subsistence included.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The fine steamship

PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca and Brazos free of charge.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' LINE FOR BALTIMORE.—Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will sail SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. For freight apply to

WHERLER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

U. S. Passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 202 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M. mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Cambria, Pier No. 28 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson, at 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1 and 4:45 P. M. and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Jersey Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western railroads, will leave New-York as follows:

3 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

2:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Northern trains, for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Northern trains.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

This train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:30 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the

FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,

METIS AND DORIS,

which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Steamer C. VIBBARD, Pecl-slip, for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if such treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP GREAT COATS.

2 cases heavy light blue top coats, large capes.

BURDETT, DENNIS & CO.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES. "Misses' Sweeds, 50c.; ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25; opera kids, $1; fronts, $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gaiters, mittens, scarfs, hoods, &c., in great variety, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Mission Building, 2d floor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and MIDWARD E. D. DOUGHTY, of Palisades, in the County of Rockland, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARDIL S. RAYMOND, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS DOWSE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS BENNETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilde Allen, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 17, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER R. TAYLOR, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Peter R. Taylor, in said district, who was declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of New-burgh, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja10-law3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN A. SON, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Nathan A. Son, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 31st day of December, 1867.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja3-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID AUSTEN, Jr., bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David Austen, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 165 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

j3-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD STRAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernhard Strauss, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
No. 20 Fulton-st. New-York.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George H. Williams, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, district, and state of New-York, by wit, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTONIO GONZALEZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Antonio Gonzales, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867.

HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr., Assignee.

ja17-law2wF*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the seventh (7th) day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC BROKENDORF, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the thirtieth (30th) day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 17, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN O. GOODWIN, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 7th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at chambers of said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilde Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of said creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the above-mentioned time and place before the said Register.

Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja17-law3wFr*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER ZOGLIO, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Peter Zoglio, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja17-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN ROIG, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been duly filed in said Court by John Roig, of said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja17-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN ROIG, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been duly filed in said Court by John Roig, of said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted;

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PEREIRE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Steamship *Pereire*, from Havre Jan. 2 and Brest Jan. 4, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those previously at hand by the *City of Baltimore*.

The Fenian excitement in Great Britain was being kept alive by numerous accounts of outrages. A dispatch from Cork sets forth that on the morning of Jan. 1 an armed band attacked the residence of Mr. CHARLES MATHEW, brother of the late champion of teetotalism, at Lehena, in Cork County. The inhabitants of the house fired on the assailants and killed one; the insurgents carried off the dead man and withdrew.

In France the debates on the Army Reorganization bill were being continued. The *Independance Belge*, speaking of a recent audience which the Papal Nuncio had with the Emperor NAPOLEON, says that it is believed that at this interview Mgr. CHIGI handed to His Majesty the hat and sword which the Pope had blessed at the last consistory, and which, according to custom, are presented to the Sovereign who has rendered during the year the greatest services to the Holy See and the Catholic Church.

The Vienna *Debatte* of Jan. 1 states that no enlistments for the Papal Army will be allowed in Austria, as such proceedings would be incompatible with the home and foreign policy of the Austrian Government.

"We learn," says the *Independance Belge*, "that at the first news of Gen. IGNATIEFF's departure from Constantinople, the representatives of the other Powers agreed to again urge the Porte to make to the other Christian populations of the Empire the same concessions that Turkey has consented to accord to Crete, and to have their execution superintended, if not by an international Commission, at least by the Consular Corps." Previous to departing, Gen. IGNATIEFF had been received by the Sultan in secret audience. Much was said of a journey of Gen. EBIKOFF and various Russian officers in Turkey, and assertions are made that officers of the Russian staff had previously been taking plans of the Bosphorus and the environs of the capital. The Austrian Ambassador had had an interview with the Sultan on the question of the Principalities. A deputation from Montenegro had arrived, it was said, to ask for the cession, on the side of Albania, of a territory almost equal to the Principalities.

In St. Petersburgh, Jan. 1, the following announcement was published: "Numerous vagabonds, hawking merchandise, and furnished with Persian passports, having been found roving about in Central Russia and the Caucasus, the Minister of the Interior has ordered that in future those persons only shall be allowed to take up their residence in Russia whose foreign passports have been exchanged for Russian passports." Count STACKELBERG, the Russian Minister at the Austrian Court, was not to participate at the conference of Russian Ministers about to take place in the capital.

News from Athens sets forth that the Ministerial crisis is at an end, and that the Koumoundouros Cabinet remains in office. Encounters between the Turks and the Candiotes continued, the latter claiming the advantage. The voyage of the steamer Panhellenion from Candia, with provisions, has not been stopped.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Discussion on the Army Bill—Speeches of Marshal Niel—The Conscription System—The Picked Soldiers of the Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1867.

The discussion on the Army bill has assumed proportions the Government had not counted on. The Opposition declares that the country is opposed to the bill; the friends of the Government declare the contrary. A million two hundred thousand men under arms, or inscribed for duty on the rolls, and nine years' service, are figures that quite disturb one's ideas of political economy. The country is, in fact, terribly disturbed about it, but the Government will have its own way in this as in other things, and the bill will be voted. Instead, therefore, of progressing toward peace and a disarmament, we are progressing toward war and a ruinous budget. The situation will only be the better for States which, like America, can do without standing armies.

In this discussion we see the distinguished engineer of the army of the Crimea in a new *rôle*. We all knew his engineering qualities, as also his fighting qualities, for did we not witness his grand swimming movement on the outer flank of the army at Solferino? But we had not seen him before as an orator. The first day he was rambling—one wonders how he ever mustered courage enough to mount the terrible six steps of the Tribune, which frighten even M. THIERS, till he gets up there; the next day he skirmished less and got his forces into more compact order. The third day he fell upon the enemy like an avalanche and fairly conquered the title of an orator. He even beat the formidable M. THIERS in an argument, by the admission of the whole house, and now M. NIEL, Engineer, Marshal of France and Minister of War, takes rank also as a statesman.

The honorable Marshal, in one of his speeches, said some queer things, however, quite pleasing to hear, but of doubtful historical value. For example:

"You speak of a Prætorian army; well, never have the Government relations between the troops and the citizens been better than at present. Never have the towns more greatly desired to have garrisons; never has discipline been better. The force of an army depends on its traditions; and the French army has confidence in itself, and I believe the country also has a similar reliance upon our troops. In that army there is no difference except in rank; in all the rest perfect equality. No one enters the force except as a soldier, and the marshals of soldiers were in the ranks twenty-five years back; if you wish to know who will be marshals in a quarter of a century hence look for them among the private soldiers of the present time. All of them comprehend that the attacks directed against him who commands are also aimed at those who will one day be among the general officers.

The superiority of our army arises from its patriotic fire and the pure democratic feeling which prevails in its organization. On the field of battle it arises from its ashes and reconstitutes itself. At Solferino two regiments had lost 45 officers out of 46. A week after the dead had been mourned for—and well did they deserve the tears that were shed—the two regiments were again reorganized and ready to march against the enemy. The epaulettes and gold braid had alone changed place. In England and Austria a non-commissioned officer remains in that rank; with us it is but a stepping stone to higher grades. M. JULES SIMON says we spoil the men by barrack life, but what do they do in time of war and during peace? During the siege of Sebastopol the Island of 1847, which had served longest, was entitled to its discharge at the end of 1854. Recruits to replace them had arrived. We said, 'You are free to go.' They remained; not one took advantage of his liberty. The assault took place; many of them were killed, others returned home, and you will join with me in thanking them for the service they rendered their country. In time of peace they may, on arriving in barrack, regret their families, but they are kindly treated, instructed, and made to feel their own personal dignity; and when their period of service is expired they return home, and many public employments are specially open to them. If they wish to marry they have the best endowed girls and the prettiest; they may choose. Ninety-eight out of a hundred return home with certificates of good conduct, and this shows what we do with the men who enter the army. We make them robust, intrepid, and ready to sacrifice their lives for their country. So not therefore condemn the army, for it is the greatness of the nation."

Thus Marshal NIEL pretends, contrary to the opinion of statesmen in other countries, that seven years of camp life effects a great moral improvement in a man, and prepares him to become a better citizen. The House loudly cheered the sentiment as it would also revelation of any astounding and agreeable fact. History had certainly taught the Marshal's colleagues the contrary doctrine. But everything depends on the point you start from. In a country where the education of the rural classes is yet in the hands of the priesthood, where common-school education is but a shadow, it may be that seven years of barrack life elevates a man. Especially may this be so in an army like that of France, where there is such excellent discipline, such a spirit of economy, and where the education of the soldier is attended to in barracks. The theory of Marshal NIEL is thus, if true, a terrible sarcasm on the Minister of Public Instruction, or, if you please, on the Chief of State, for if the conscription finds a human being in such a state of degradation that seven years of army life alone is capable of elevating and making a man of him, what must be the general condition of the country?

In his second speech Marshal NIEL dwells on the subject of marriage, and the influence of the army on longevity and the increase of population. He said:

"I believe that the influence of military service on the increase of the population has been greatly exaggerated. Compassion has been excited by the idea of 300,000 young girls said to be compelled by the law of 1832 to choose their husbands from among the infirm young men passed over by the conscription. But the loss of an eye, which is a cause of military exemption does not prevent a man from making a very good husband. [Laughter.] Yet the average number of those rejected for that cause is an ample and [illegible]

ing; 743 for being shortsighted; in all, for defects of sight 3,053; others for deafness, for the loss of one or two of the front teeth; which by the way will be no longer a cause of exemption, as the new cartridges do not require to be bitten; there is also stuttering, which renders the men unfit for the service, as they cannot command or cry out *Qui vive*. None of those infirmities, however, renders men less marriageable. In fine, not to go through the list of all the causes of inaptitude for military service, there are more than 10,000 exemptions from such causes. There are also 16,000 men rejected because at 20 years they are not sufficiently developed, and two-thirds of these would be fit for service a year or two later. In Prussia they are taken subsequently, but in France they are liberated definitively. Young women have indeed no cause to complain of being born in France. [Laughter.] Besides, hitherto marriage has always been authorized in the last year of service, and sometimes in the sixth year. This year 30,056 permissions were granted in the former case, and 1,985 in the latter. You see that the Government is not so rigorous as is pretended. Within a year from the time the young men recover their liberty, that is from 20½ to 23½ years of age, 21 per cent marry, while the number of the civil population married at the same age is only 16 per cent. The difference is thus very small. The number of the contingent may diminish during war, no doubt; but let us not exaggerate. Our whole losses in the Italian campaign were 4,400 men, and in the war of the 30th degree of longitude, including British Columbia. The resolution has not been adopted, as it was certain not to be, but it has been commended as wise, statesmanlike and practical by some of the most sober and sensible of the American journals. The purchase of the Northwest territory from the Hudson's Bay Company by Canada was also much discussed at Ottawa during the last six weeks, and *the necessity of doing something at once to anticipate the action of the United States in the Red River country has been one of the strongest arguments in favor of the measure.* It has been publicly stated that the Imperial Government has urged that of Canada to lose no time in settling the question.

The Government of the United States, unless swayed from its course by the exigencies of domestic politics, will probably do nothing precipitately, especially if it perceives that it may equally gain its object without war. It must be well known throughout the Union that if any attack were made on Canada now, we should be bound in honor to defend it with every soldier we could place in the field, and every ship we could send to sea. It is equally well understood that this only while the Canadians desire to remain part of our Empire. Such an opinion will exist. There is a large amount of genuine loyalty in the Canadian people, but the politics of the country are in the hands of a set of men who have been everything in their time, even rebels and annexationists. Politics in Canada are in practice the negotiation of public loans, conventions, commissions, railway contracts, sales of public land—anything which involves the frequent manipulation of large material interests. With these men—and we only give them the character they are constantly giving one another, and with good reason—*Washington can do a deal much better than Downing street.* But it pays well, as it well knows now. For the present, Downing-street is infinitely the better customer for Canada. It will give the Imperial guarantee for millions and ask no return; it will even beg the colony to take the money. This Northwest Territory, which is already half American, as to the composition of its population, will probably be bought by Canada, and the money will be borrowed in some form or other from this country, while the Government cannot well refuse to give the indispensable guarantee without which its wishes might remain unfulfilled. As men of sense, the Americans must know that any attempt violently to interfere with a state of things which so well suits the present disposition of Canadian politicians, would arouse their patriotism to a frenzy. The most prudent course their Government could adopt would be to wait, and do nothing to hinder Canada from exhausting the patience of our Chancellor of the Exchequer as soon as possible. When the Canadian politicians can get no more from the Imperial Government upon any pretext, the time will have come for Washington to make liberal offers to Ottawa, *with a tolerable certainty that they will not be refused.* The policy which successive Governments have pursued, of subsidising Canadian loyalty, will inevitably bring on a bitter quarrel between the colony and the mother country, and then *the United States may win a bloodless victory.*

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Cordial Reception of Count von der Goltz by the Emperor Napoleon.

On January 1, the Emperor NAPOLEON received Count VON DER GOLTZ, the newly accredited representative of the North-German Confederation. Count VON DER GOLTZ spoke as follows:

"Called upon by the Federal Constitution to represent the Confederation in its international relations, the King of Prussia eagerly desires to maintain and develop more and more the relations of good feeling and confidence between France and the Confederation States. This desire is at the same time conformable to the sentiments of sincere friendship which the King entertains toward your Majesty's person; and the orders of the King prescribe to me fulfill my functions in that spirit."

The Emperor replied: "In notifying to me the new functions with which you are invested as the representative of the Confederation of the North, you renew the assurances of the friendship of the King of Prussia. I thank you for it. On my part I embrace the opportunity with pleasure to confirm the good understanding existing between the two Governments. I beg of you to be the interpreter of my sentiments to the King. Having been able to appreciate the high qualities which distinguish you, I do not doubt that you will continue, as heretofore, to exert all your efforts to maintain between the countries that friendly understanding which is the pledge of their prosperity and a guarantee for the peace of Europe."

Count VON DER GOLTZ was afterward received by the Empress.

ITALY.

New-Year Day Reception by Victor Emmanuel—The King Expresses His Confidence in the Future.

The usual reception was held by King VICTOR EMMANUEL at Florence, Jan 1. The President and deputations from the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers, the magistracy, the municipalities, officers of the army and the National Guard were present.

In reply to the congratulations of the Deputies, the King expressed his confidence in the future, and said that he considered the position of Italy had improved within the last few months. His Majesty hoped the Chamber would act in such a manner as to render it possible to govern and effect all the reforms so long expected by the country. Addressing the Mayor of Florence, the King expressed much gratification at receiving the congratulations of a city, the inhabitants of which had so admirably conducted themselves during the late calamitous period, and regretted that their example had not been followed in some of the other Italian cities. The King thanked the National Guard for their exertions to preserve order.

The Intended Reforms in the Pontifical States.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: "Letters from Rome do not confirm the rumor that the French Ambassador recently recommended the Holy See to effect certain internal reforms, and that Cardinal ANTONELLI had replied by a refusal. No doubt the French Government has always desired that the Pontifical Government should introduce some liberal reforms into the home administration, but the moment in which the Papacy was issuing from a crisis so serious would not have been opportune to make the suggestions in question."

Issue of an Edict on the Subject of the Corruption of the Romans.

The *Italie* has the following: "Cardinal PATRIZI has issued an edict, preceded by a letter addressed to the Cardinal by the Pope himself. His Holiness deplores the corruption of the Romans, who are guilty of three great sins—continual blasphemy, disregard of holidays and disrespect in the churches. In order to prevent such scandals the Pope directs that the old penal laws and the very severe ones of LEO XII. should be put in force. The Cardinal's edict promulgates the punishments to be inflicted on those who should be proved by two respectable persons to have uttered one or more blasphemies; to have violated the holidays—the masters being made responsible in the latter case for their men; to have behaved disrespectfully in church. The last paragraph is more especially directed against females, who are to be prevented from wearing short dresses. They are also required to appear in church with veils; but the veil, which is to be substituted for the modern small hat, is not to be converted into a new ornament for the head, which is to be modestly covered.

CLERICAL RULE IN FRANCE.

Sharp Satire on Napoleon's Recent Policy—The Ideal of Clerical Rule Foreshadowed.

The subjoined article is the literal translation of a document, copies of which were recently found pasted upon the walls of Paris, and were at once torn down by the *sergents de ville*:

IMPERIAL DECREE.

From the Moniteur, (Official Journal of the Empire.)

NAPOLEON III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of the Pope and the will of the Zouaves, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting and grapeshot, blessing and chassepot. Inasmuch as universal suffrage has no right of existence in the kingdom of God; inasmuch as eternal life is the dearest interest of Christians; inasmuch as the temporal power bestowing it cannot be freely exercised without the aid of a sufficient temporal power;

We have decreed, and do decree, as below:

ARTICLE 1. The Right Rev. M. DUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans, is hereby appointed Minister of War, *vice* Marshal NIEL, appointed Beadle of the Church of St. Roch.

ART. 2.—The Right Reverend Bishop of Poitiers is appointed Minister of War, *vice* M. LAVALETTE, appointed Grand Inquisitor.

ART. 3.—The Right Reverend Bishop of Amiens is appointed Minister of Finance, *vice* M. ROUHER, appointed (by his request) Curate of St. Flour.

ART. 4.—The Right Reverend Bishop of Arras is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, *vice* M. DE MOUSTIER, appointed Apostolic Nuncio to Mexico.

ART. 5.—The Right Reverend Bishop of Nevers is appointed Minister of Public Instruction, *vice* M. DURUY, appointed Grand Master of the Ignorantine Friars.

ART. 6. The Department of Commerce and Public Works is hereby suppressed. It will be subsequently replaced by the Department of Charities and Failures. The Department of Public Works is hereby consolidated with the War Department; the Navy and Colony Department with the Mission and Crusades Department; the Police with the Confessional; Justice with the Inquisition.

ART. 7. The reverend Capuchin father BAUER is hereby appointed President of the State Council, *vice* M. BAROCHE, appointed to the chaplaincy of the Invalides.

ART. 8. The reverend Jesuit father ROTHAUE is appointed President of the Order of Senators, *vice* M. TROPLONG, appointed Grand Prior of the Society of Jesus.

ART. 9. The reverend barefooted Carmelite Hyacinthe is appointed President of the Conclave of Deputies, *vice* M. SCHNEIDER, appointed Grand Almoner of the Mendicant Friars.

ART. 10. The Archbishop of Paris is appointed Prefect of the Diocese of the Seine, *vice* M. HAUSSMANN, appointed Grand Treasurer of St. Peter's Pence.

ART. 11. The Curate of Notre Dame is appointed sole Mayor of Paris, and will replace all previously-appointed parochial vicars.

ART. 12. Sister MARGUERITE VIRGINIA IMMACULATE BELLANGER is appointed General-in-Chief of the Guard, *vice* Gen. REGNAULT, appointed Superioress of the Madelonettes.

ART. 13. The Abbes GAMNE, TONACE, GUIZOT, OLLIVIER, MIRES, PINARD, &c., are appointed Ministers without portfolios, but with salaries, and members of the Privy Council (also with salaries,) *vice* MM. PERSIGNY, PIETRI, JEROME, CASABIANCA, COUPE BOURSE, COUPE GORGE, and other *cortes* appointed Cardinals, Bishops, Mitred Prelates, Croziered Canons, Archpriests, Archdeacons, with prebends, livings, sinecures, &c., &c.

ART. 14. Saint Chassepot, who has performed miracles in Italy, is hereby canonized.

ART. 15. The tricolor flag will be replaced by the black flag; the eagle by the pigeon; the Cross of honor by the Cross of the Holy See. This cross will be worn like that of Jesus Christ, *a tergo*. Only one book is to exist, the Catechism; only one right, the Canon. There are to be no more crimes, but only sins; no courts, but a court of penitence. All schools will be replaced by seminaries; Imperial Courts by the Holy See; VOLTAIRE and his principles will be burned by the hand of M. VEUILLOT in the office of the *Siècle* newspaper. The Civil Code is hereby abrogated; civil marriage abolished, and the law concerning sacrilege reëstablished, together with the tithes; the property of the clergy will be restored to them; freedom of conscience and all other freedom is hereby withdrawn and annulled; the Catholic religion will be the sole State religion. All Frenchmen will receive a ticket good for one loaf of bread, in exchange for a certificate showing that they have confessed their sins. All Frenchmen are children of the Church, as was little MORTARA.

ART. 16. Our Holy Father PIUS IX. is appointed Emperor of the French, *vice* NAPOLEON III. promoted to another position.

ART. 17. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE is hereby appointed soprano of the Sixtinian Chapel.

The Dean of the Chapter of Ministers, Right Rev. M. DUPANLOUP, will see to the execution of this decree.

Done in Paris, in the Archiepiscopal Palace, on the 18th day of the month brumaire, in the year of grace 1867.

Signed: NAPOLEON. Countersigned: EUGENIE. Seen and approved by Pope PIUS IX.

THE LEGATE, CHIGI.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIND MURDER

Conclusion of the Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner ROLLINS concluded his investigation yesterday in the case of PETER LIND, who died from the results of a beating received on the 1st inst. The following additional testimony was elicited:

Albert Schmidt, of No. 113 Norfolk-street, testified: I was in the saloon on New Year's Eve; I went in there with my brother, and staved there from eight to eleven o'clock that night; George Hammell and several others came into the place, and Hammell fired off a pistol several times in celebration of the New Year; Hammell had been drinking, but was not intoxicated; he knew what he was about; I was not acquainted with Muller until that night; it was after twelve o'clock when the crowd entered the place; Muller and Hammell appeared to be acquainted, and they had worked together; they were joking together and appeared to be friendly; I did not speak to any of them at the time; no one had a pistol but Hammell; I left the saloon between two and three o'clock on New-Year's morning; I am not acquainted with the Lind brothers, and did not see them that night; after they left the saloon the snowballing commenced, but I do not know who commenced it; while the snowballing was going on a party of four or five men came along from Avenue B, but they passed on about their business; after they had passed some ten or twelve feet they commenced to quarrel with my party; Muller, who was the only one who spoke English, answered them; a fight then ensued between the men and Hammell and Muller; Hammell struck one of the men on the head with the butt-end of the pistol, and he fell to the sidewalk; Muller held his man while Hammell struck him with the pistol; the men who had been in company with the men who had been beaten passed on; after the fight Muller and Hammell ran off; the next day Muller had a cut on the little finger of the left hand; saw Hammell at his uncle's store in Second-street, the next evening, when he stated that he was sorry that he had used the pistol at all, as he had hurt his hand; Muller did not have, nor did he use any weapon; I did not see Muller again until yesterday; I have not seen Hammell since, nor do I know where he is at present; I did not know who the men were who were struck by Hammell and Muller, but I have no doubt they were the Lind brothers.

Kilian Schmidt, a brother of the above witness, was also examined, and corroborated the testimony of his brother.

Henry Mueller, of No. 78 Avenue B, testified: I was in Rossner's saloon at midnight on New-Year's Eve, when Muller and Hammell came in; the Schmidt brothers were there also; they all left between two and three o'clock in the morning; they were snowballed by some persons on the other side of the street; a party of four men came along on the same side of the street, and commenced a quarrel with Hammell and Muller; I did not see the fight; I saw Hammell the next day, and he admitted that he had struck two men with a pistol during the fight the night before; I have not seen him since that day.

The *ante-mortem* statement of the deceased was then read to the jury, who rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, PETER LIND, came to his death by a fracture of the skull by a pistol at the hands of GEORGE HAMMELL, on the 1st of January, 1868, and we find HENRY MULLER accessory before the fact."

MULLER was accordingly committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is 28 years of age and a native of Germany. HAMMELL is still at large.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President CRANE in the chair.

Four applications were made by the Soldiers' Messenger, Business and Dispatch Company, for permission to erect booths in the streets, but they were refused on account of objections being interposed by owners of adjacent property.

The subject of locating booths, mooted at the previous meeting, was brought up, pursuant to arrangement. After some discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all the applications to the Board from the President of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company, to locate covered booths or stands at designated places, which have been rejected by this Board, be referred to Mr. WM. E. WORTHEN, the Engineer of this Board, to report in reference to each of such applications, at what place nearest to the place designated in such applications, a covered booth or stand can be located in the carriage-way of a street or avenue, being at least 35 feet wide, with comparative inconvenience to the traveling public, and to persons residing or doing business in the vicinity thereof, or contiguous thereto, and also to report the width of the street.

Sanitary Superintendant DALTON made his usual weekly report, which was placed on file.

The Board then adjourned un il Thursday next.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, by special call, to fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the recent decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, Esq. A motion being made to ballot for the vacancy, Supervisor SMITH ELY, Jr., objected on the ground that no vacancy existed, WM. JONES having been elected to fill the place of Mr. TAYLOR at the election in November last, under the call of the Secretary of State. After some discussion by Supervisors TWEED, SMITH, SNOOK and others, the Board elected Ex-Supervisor BLUNT to fill the vacancy, Supervisor ELY declining to vote.

Several large items of taxation were remitted, and the usual routine business transacted.

Superintendent ERY offered a resolution directing the architect and Superintendent of the New Courthouse to report what additional amount would be necessary to complete the building under existing contracts at the present rates for labor and material. The resolution was referred to the Court-house Committee, with instructions to obtain the required information, and the Board adjourned until Saturday next, at 3 o'clock.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

Duel Near Paterson, N. J.—A New-York Merchant and a Bank Clerk the Principals—The Former Shot in the Head.

Yesterday morning an affair of honor—now-a-days so rare an occurrence, especially in our northern latitude, with the weather cold enough to freeze the hot blood—came off in the neighborhood of Paterson, N. J. The participants in the duel were gentlemen of this City—one a MR. C. X. PEMBERTON, an importing merchant, the other a MR. DEBLIEUX, a Wall-street bank clerk. The duel came about with a single exchange of shots, MR. PEMBERTON's ball striking a tree close by, while that of MR. DEBLIEUX, being better aimed, struck his antagonist in the forehead, inflicting a serious wound. The quarrel, it is told, originated in this way. A short time since the parties concerned attended a ball at Irving Hall, MR. PEMBERTON accompanying a sister of MR. DEBLIEUX. During the course of the evening the latter learned that his sister had been insulted by his friend, and he at once sought out MR. PEMBERTON and charged him with the offence; a quarrel ensued between them but they were soon separated by the ball committee, and there for the time the matter rested. On the following morning, however, DEBLIEUX wrote to PEMBERTON demanding an apology. This the latter declined to give, whereupon MR. DEBLIEUX, who is a Southerner by-the-by, sent a friend to PEMBERTON challenging him to fight him, or in case of refusal to prepare for consequences which must result at their first meeting.

PEMBERTON, even at this crisis, it is said, not having the faintest idea that the threat would be carried out, still consented to meet his antagonist and put his share of the matter into the hands of a few confidential friends who were inclined to look upon the thing as a good joke. Nevertheless the usual preliminaries were regularly gone through, and the spot selected for the encounter.

On Wednesday evening the duellists, accompanied by their confidential friends, left the City for Paterson, where they stopped all night, keeping their plot against each other's peace from the public ear. Yesterday morning, after breakfast, the party proceeded in carriages to Goodwinsville, near Paterson, and retired to a secluded spot of this secluded place to carry out their deadly purpose.

Then and then only, it appears, did the thing begin to look truly serious to the friends, who had been good-naturedly waiting for a hand-shaking, which would settle the matter. They tried to settle the difficulty, PEMBERTON being willing, but DEBLIEUX was inexorable in his demand for blood, remarking that if PEMBERTON attempted to leave the ground before he had given him satisfaction he would shoot him then and there. As it was now evident that this gentleman meant all he said, the final preparations were made, the friends of both parties exacting a promise that single shots only would be exchanged, whatever the result. In conceding to this proposal, DEBLIEUX remarked, "One shot will do me, I only ask but one;" and as he said so he looked perfectly cool and unconcerned. PEMBERTON, on the contrary, evidently disliked the affair and took his position with evident embarrassment of manner and with a tremulous hand. The words one, two three being given, with the utterance of the last came the report of either pistol simultaneously. DEBLIEUX stood unhurt, PEMBERTON's ball having passed to his left, lodging in a tree close by; but he had succeeded in making good his word, for his antagonist was found to have received a dangerous gash in the side of the head and a slight fracture of the skull, the ball escaping the brain only by half its own diameter.

PEMBERTON's wound was hurriedly dressed, and the entire party returned to Paterson as quietly as they had left it, and thence took return cars for the City, where they duly arrived and separated, mutually "satisfied," no doubt. It is to be hoped that MR. PEMBERTON's wound has seen its worst; his friends think so. Hence it may be inferred that the whole story of this latest affair of honor is now told.

The Radical Republican General Committee.

A special meeting of the Radical Republican General Committee was held at their rooms, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, the Chairman, MR. FITHIAN, presiding.

A number of the delegates having expressed their doubt as to the intent of a resolution, passed at a previous meeting, concerning the appointment of a special committee to consider the claims of delegates from the First, Third and Twentieth Districts to contested seats, the Chairman stated that his object in calling the meeting was to obtain the sense of the Committee on that subject. After some discussion relating to the points in the minutes containing the matter in question, the Committee decided that the resolution so recorded empowered the Chairman to appoint a committee of nine to consider the claims of all contestants for seats. The Chairman then announced as that committee: John Cochrane, W. T. Richardson, James F. Ellery, J. S. Bitterbend, John H. White, John Duke, W. V. Alexander, James M. Thompson and Isaac O. Hunt.

A motion was then made to adjourn till the 23d inst. This was followed by a motion to amend by substituting the 21st inst., the last mover proceeding to explain why he offered the amendment. The question then arose if the motion was debatable, and the next half hour was consumed in considering various points appertaining to the original question. Motions to adjourn, to amend, to reconsider, and motions of privilege and order were offered in confused rapidity, but the meeting finally adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

The Republican General Committee.

A meeting of the Republican General Committee was held at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening. Hon. THOMAS MURPHY in the chair.

The first business transacted was the adoption of a resolution of respect in memory of the late JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, who was a member of the Committee.

The Chairman then announced some special committees, after which it was determined that the Executive Committee should meet Saturday evening to make arrangements for holding primary elections in the various districts to choose delegates to attend the State Convention at Syracuse, Feb. 5.

The meeting then adjourned.

Death of Councilman Long.

Mr. JAMES LONG, a member of the Board of Councilmen, died at his residence in Jay-street, in this City, on Wednesday, from disease of the kidneys. Mr. LONG had been unwell for some time. He attended at the organization of the Board of Councilmen on the 6th inst., although then suffering greatly from pain and exhaustion. On returning home he was compelled to take to his bed, from which he never rose again. Mr. LONG was for many years one of the most active members of the old Fire Department. In 1866 he was elected a member of the present Board of Councilmen. He leaves a widow and family.

Yesterday a special meeting of both Boards of the Common Council was held to take action on the death of Mr. LONG. In the Board of Councilmen, Mr. DALY offered a preamble and resolution condoling with the family of the deceased, and calling for the appointment of a joint special committee to make arrangements for the funeral. Councilman WEBBER seconded the resolutions, and spoke in high terms of the deceased, who he eulogized as an honest and capable member of the City Government. The resolutions were then adopted and sent to the Board of Aldermen. Alderman HARDY said he had known Mr. LONG for many years, and had always found him to be a warm-hearted and sincere friend. To the City he had rendered many services in his capacity as one of the members of the Volunteer Fire Departments, of which, for many years, he had been one of the most efficient and valued members. The resolutions were concurred in and the Board adjourned.

Respect to the Memory of the Late Col. George F. Noyes.

On Tuesday evening, 14th inst., pursuant to the call of PETER COOPER, Esq., the members of the Citizens' Association assembled in special meeting, at the rooms, No. 813 Broadway, to take action in relation to the death of GEORGE F. NOYES, Esq. Mr. NOYES, at the time of his death, was a member of the Executive Council of the Association and a member of the Executive Committee, the body through which the greatest part of the work of the institution is performed. He was also the legal adviser of the Association. The suddenness and untimely occurrence of his death called his fellow members together for the expression of their regret at the event. Mr. DORMAN B. EATON offered a series of appropriate resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

PRESENTATION.—The members of the senior Bible Class of the Forsyth-street Methodist Church met last evening at the house of Mr. WM. B. WHITCOMB, No. 802 Madison-street, where they presented their teacher with an elegantly bound set of the American Cyclopedia, 16 vols. The presentation address was made by Mr. T. C. LEWIS, and responded to briefly by the recipient of the gift, after which Rev. Mr. TOWNLEY, pastor of the church, and Mr. JOHN OSTRANDER, Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, indulged in happy remarks appropriate to the occasion. The pleasing affair was concluded with an enjoyable supper.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 16—Evening.
Consols closed at 92¼@92⅝ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for account.
American securities closed steady at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds..... 71¾@71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares..... 84⅜
Erie Railway Shares..... 47¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 16—Evening.
United States Bonds closed at 75½ for the issue of 1865.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 16—Evening.
COTTON—The market closed firm at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands, in port..... 7¼d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive..... 7¼d.
Middling Orleans..... 7¾d.
The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—The market closed steady. Corn, 45s. for old and new mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 10d. for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 3s. 5d. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 47s. 3d. Western Flour, 37s. 6d.
PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. for Winter cured. Pork, 78s. for New. Lard, 50s. 9d. Cheese, 82s. Bacon, 40s.
PRODUCE—Sugar, 25s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Rosin, 6s. 3d. for American, and 11s. for Medium. Tallow, 43s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine declined to 26s. 9d. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for Refined. Clover seed, 45s.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 16—Evening.
Whale Oil, £38. Sperm Oil, £110. Linseed Oil, £38 10s. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Jan. 16—Evening.
Petroleum—The market closed unchanged, Standard White being quoted at 46f.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
Exchange on London, 12½ @ cent. premium. Exchange on Paris, ½ @ cent, discount. Exchange on the United States for currency at short sight, 28½@29 @ cent. discount, and at long sight, 27½ @ cent. No. 12 New Yellow Centrifugal Sugar, 7¾ reals.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 16.
FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $9 50@$10. WHEAT quiet, but firm at an advance of 2c.; sales at $2 10@$2 12 for No. 1, and $2 06@$2 08½ for No. 2. CORN—Old is inactive at 88½c. for No. 1; New is active at 83½c.@86c., closing firm at the outside. OATS quiet at 59¼c.@60½c. RYE quiet at a decline of 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 52@$1 58. BARLEY firm and more active at $1 86@$1 90, in store. PROVISIONS more active and firm. MESS PORK, $20 50 @$20 75; thin Mess, $18 50; Prime Mess, $16; Rump Pork, $15. LARD—Prime steam in good demand at 12½c. ENGLISH MEATS dull; Short Ribs, 9¾c. loose; Bulk Shoulders, 7½c. GREEN MEATS quiet and steady. Hams, 10¾c.@11c.; Shoulders, 6¾c. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $7 25@$7 75. LIVE HOGS moderately active; the range was $6 80@$7 25. BEEF CATTLE less active; common grades advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $6 25@$6 50 for fair to medium. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 16.
FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT, $2 55@$2 60 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter Red, and $2 15@$2 25 for Spring do.; the demand was light. OATS held at 68c.@69c., and 66c. was offered. CORN dull; the receipts from Tennessee depressed the market; ear, 80c., shelled, 85c., nominally. RYE dull at $1 60@$1 62. BARLEY firm at $2@$2 05 for the best. WHISKY unsettled and nominal. COTTON firmer; sales at 15c. for Middling. DRESSED HOGS dull and declined 25c.; sales at $7 50@$8; receipts, 4,500 head. MESS PORK held at $26 for old and $20 50@$21 for new; no demand. BULK MEATS firmer at 7¾c.@8c. for Shoulders and Medium Sides. BACON —9¾c.@11¾c. for Shoulders and Clear Sides. LARD firm at 11¾c.@12c. for lower grades, and 11¾c.@12¾c. for prime country and city. GOLD 139½@140.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 16.
FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales 400 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter, $13 50 for White, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 1,360 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 40; 2,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $2 32, and 360 bushels at $2 35. CORN unchanged; sales 2,500 bushels Mixed Western at $1 25, and 5,300 bushels Old No. 1 Indiana Keevise, terms. OATS and other grains quiet and unotations nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 @ 100 lbs. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 @ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 16.
Trade is dull. COTTON—Small sales at 16¾c. for Middling Upland; 17¼c. for Middling Orleans. LINSEED is in fair demand at $7 75@$8. FLAXSEED advanced to $3 60. PETROLEUM in limited demand; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, in bond, 23c. FLOUR—Superfine, $7 25@$8 25; Extra, $8 25@$9 25; Western Extra Family, $10 50@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 50@$12. WHEAT comes in slowly and declined 2c.@4c.; Red, $2 80. RYE, $1 65. CORN in limited demand; new Yellow, $1 15@$1 16; mixed Western, $1 27. OATS steady; sales 3,000 bushels State at 78c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 16.
The CATTLE trade has been moderately active, at an advance of ¼c.@¾c. per lb., the New-Yorkers being the principal buyers. This week's receipts 2,100, mostly inferior quality: sales 1,800 head at 6c.@7¼c. for inferior to common; 8c.@9c. for fair to good, and 9½c.@9¾c. for extra steers. SHEEP ¼c.@¾c. lower, the market closing dull, because of the large supply. RECEIPTS—18,900; sales 8,000